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COBBETT'S
Parliamentary History
OF
ENGLAND.

VOL. III.

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COBBETT'S

Parliamentary History

OF

ENGLAND.

FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST, IN 1066,

TO

THE YEAR 1803.

FROM WHICH LAST-MENTIONED EPOCH IT IS CONTINUED

DOWNWARDS IN THE WORK ENTITLED,

"COBBETT'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES."

VOL. III.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM THE BATTLE OF
EDGE-HILL, IN OCTOBER 1642, TO THE RESTORATION OF
CHARLES THE SECOND, IN APRIL 1660.

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THE Volume now presented to the Public embraces the period from the Battle of Edge-hill, in October 1642, to the Meeting of the Parliament begun at Westminster, April the 25th, 1660, commonly called the CONVENTION PARLIAMENT, which was sitting at the return of Charles the Second, in the month of May following, and which voted his RESTORATION. As the Materials from which it has been compiled are drawn from the same sources as those of the preceding Volumes, it is almost unnecessary to say any thing by way of addition to what is therein stated: but, as the Editors of the Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England, in 24 volumes 8vo, published in 1751, conclude their labours with the Restoration, it may be proper again to state, that that masterly performance has, thus far, been made the ground-work of the present undertaking. The many Narratives of Battles Sieges, &c. with which the work just mentioned abounds, and which serve only as an incumbrance to the Reader, and a constantly intervening obstacle to his researches, have been purposely omitted; while, at the same time, every thing connected with the real Proceedings of Parliament, and that could, by possibility, be hereafter useful to the Historian or the Politician, has been most cautiously retained. The Journals of both Houses, those great fountains of authentic information, have, in every instance, been carefully consulted and followed: Many Notes, illustrating, from the Historians of the Times, the Characters of the principal Members of both Houses, and explaining, where necessary, the business before them, have been introduced: And, to the whole is subjoined, by way of Appendix, a very scarce and curious Tract, published in the Year 1660, almost immediately after the Dissolution of the Long Parliament, entitled, “*The MYSTERY OF THE GOOD OLD CAUSE briefly unfolded, in a Catalogue of such Members of the late Long Parliament, that held Places, both Civil and Military, contrary to the Self-Denying Ordinance: Together with the Sums of Money and Lands which they divided amongst themselves during their Sitting.*”

January 1, 1808.

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| 1657 | ----- on opening the first Session
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Agriculture, 1654. |
| ----- | ----- resentful Speech to them,
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 - - - - - from the City of London, for a Personal Treaty with the King, 941.
 - - - - - from the City of London to the Commons, for the same, 941.
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 - - - - - from the Army, presented to the Commons, enclosing "An Agreement of the Parliament of the Nation upon a New Peace, 1000."
 - - - - - from 10,000 persons, in favour of the same, 1000.
 1657 - - - - - from the Army, for the same, 1000.
 - - - - - from the Parliament to Cromwell, for the same, 1000.
 1659 - - - - - from the General Council and the Officers of the Army, to the Parliament, 1551.
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- 1642 PROTEST against the Resolution to except some Deputies, 1000.
 1643 - - - - - against the same, 1000.
 1646 - - - - - against the same, 1000.

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- 1618 PROTESTATION of the Imprisoned and Secluded Members, against the same, 1000.
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 1648 — — — from Lord Fairfax and the Council of the Army, demanding Justice upon the King, 1076.
 — — — from the Scots Commissioners to the Parliament, against their late Proceedings, 1290.

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 1646 State of the Navy, Feb. 14, 1649.
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 1649 Navy Estimates, Jan. 1. 1644.
 1649 State of the Navy, May 31, 1658.
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- Archbishops of Canterbury.*
 1642 William Laud. Beheaded in 1644.
 The See vacant till 1660.
Lord High Chancellors.
 1643 Sir Richard Lane, Aug. 27. (Upon the death of Sir John Eliot, he acted till the 10th of October, when Sir John was re-elected.)
 1644 Edward, Earl of Manchester; and William Lenthall, Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, Keepers.
 1648 Henry, Earl of Kent; William, Lord Grey of Wilke; Sir Thomas Wentworth, knight, and Bulstrode Whitlocke, esq.
 1654 John Lamb, Sir Thomas Widdrington and Bulstrode Whitlocke.
 1656 Nathaniel Fiennes, John Lisle, and Edmund Whitlocke.
 1656 Sir Edward Hyde, knight and bart. Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord High Chancellor, Jan. 29; and created Earl of Clarendon.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.--Appendix.

Speakers of the House of Commons.

1612	William Lenthall, esq
1613	Francis Brouncker, esq
1634	William Lenthall, esq. restored
1636	Sir Thomas Widdrington.
1658	Clabodur Clute, esq Jan. 27 But being unable to attend, on account of ill health, the House, on the 9th of March, chose Sir Lislebone Long, to supply his place. But, Sir Lislebone dying on the 16th, the Commons delegated to this Office, Thomas Bampffield, esq. And Mr. Clute, dying also, on the 15th of April following, Mr Bampffield was then chosen their Speaker.

Masters of the Rolls.

1642	Sir John Colepeper, Jan. 30.
1645	William Lenthall, esq Nov. 22.

Attorney General

1642	Sir Edward Herbert, knt.
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Solicitors General.

1642	Oliver St. John.
1643	Sir F. Gardiner, knt. and bart.

XVII. APPENDIX.

MYSTERY OF THE GOOD OLD CAUSE briefly unfolded, in a Catalogue of such Members of the late Long Parliament, that held Places, both Civil and Military, contrary to the Self-Denying Ordinance of April 3, 1645 - - - - - 1591

XVIII.

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Boys, Mr. 1002.
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J

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Ven, Mr. 907.

W

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Wroth, Sir Benjamin, 833,
1651.
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Parliamentary History.

COBBETT'S

Parliamentary History.

PROCEEDINGS towards a Peace.] Oct.
27 1712. A Resolution taken by the
House of Commons, That it should be
moved in the House of Lords, & That it might be
taken notice of, that how to prevent the
said Lords from making any such
Proceedings as are contrary to the

[illegible]

“ Whereas the lords and commons have ordered, That it should be referred to the committee for the safety of the kingdom, to present a bill for the better settling the succession in the Kingdom, and to present it to the house : yet,

B

affairs now stand; and much quickened therein with the remembrance to the great stains of blood at the late battle, (of Edgehill,) and other losses of many of our persons; and that we being now in the fourth year, and about to your majesty's year of Kingdom we are in such a condition, that our petition, which is now presented, as well as God's special blessing, and your majesty's committee, which is now presented, will, or probably be avoided; we cannot but believe that a suitable impression of tenderness and compassion is wrought in your majesty's royal heart, being you so many witnesses of the bloody and unwarrantable oppressions of your subjects; and that your maj. doth apprehend what detriment of your majesty's power and greatness will follow; and that all your kingdoms will thereby be weakened, as to the consequences in the attempt, having I believe to this day such a respect to your majesty's person, that your majesty will be inclined graciously to accept this our humble petition, that the misery and detraction of this petition may be speedily removed and prevented; for the effecting whereof we most humbly beseech your majesty to appoint some person, or persons, to attend your majesty, who your majesty will be pleased to reside, until committees of both houses may attend your majesty, with some Propositions for the removal of these bloody distempers and distractions, and settling the state of the kingdom, in such a manner, as may conduce to the preservation of God's true Religion; your majesty's honour, safety, and prosperity; and to the peace, comfort, and security of all your people."

I am next to consider of the manner of delivering this Petition to the king; and, since the way they sent it in, was so inconvenient, that with the right proper, that a committee of lords and commons should be sent with it. But, first, that a Letter be written to one of the lords, that doth sit next to your majesty, to desire a safe-conduct for these persons; and that a trumpet should be sent before the messenger, to desire a safe-conduct for the delivery of their Letter. Accordingly the lord Grey of Work, Speaker of the House of Commons, wrote the following Letter, to the lord Falkland, principal secretary to his majesty, or, in his absence, for Mr. Secretary Nicholas, or any of the lords attending his majesty:

"My lord, I am commanded by the lords the members of the parliament in parliament assembled, to address to you, that he humbly desires to his majesty, that he would be pleased to grant his Safe-Conduct to a committee of lords and commons to pass and repass into his majesty's court, to present to him, with an humble Petition from his parliament. I rest your, &c. Grey of Work."

Nov. 5. Lord Grey received an Answer to the above Letter as follows.

"My lord; His majesty hath commanded me to signify to you, that he always hath been,

and is still, ready to receive the humble Petition of the lords and commons of parliament, and shall take order, that a committee of lords and commons may, as in repass, come, with the Petition of both houses as is desired; so as the said committee consists of persons that have not been by any way, or manner, by force, declared Traitors; or otherwise in some of his Majesty's Proceedings excepted against by name, will be intreated, to move and proceed against them as traitors; and so as the said committee come not with more than 20 persons in their company, and give notice before hand of their coming; and for the said committee's better security, his majesty, upon the receipt of their names, will give a Safe-Conduct for them, under his hand and signet, Your, &c. Mr. Nicholas, Reading, November 4, 1642."

To this Letter, the lord Grey was directed to return the following Answer, but since this Answer, and the consequent Rejoinders, were read of business at once, we shall put them all together, for the reader's greater ease in the perusal.

To the right hon. the lord Falkland, Principal Secretary to his Majesty, &c.

"My lord, I have received a command from the lords and commons in parliament to send you the names of two lords; that it is to say, Alfred lord of Northampton, and Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and of four members of the House of Commons, Mr. Pierrepont, the lord Wenman, sir John Evelin of Wilts, and sir John Hippetley, being the committees of both houses appointed to attend his majesty with an humble Petition directed from them to his majesty; desiring your lordship will be pleased to move his majesty to send a Safe-Conduct, to pass and repass, under his royal hand and signet, for the several persons aforementioned. I rest, &c. Grey of Work, Nov. 5."

To the right honourable the lord Grey of Work, Speaker of the House of Peers, pro tempore, &c.

"My lord, Your lordship's letter, of the 5th. I have by his majesty, who hath expressly commanded me to deliver your lordship this Answer (which I have inclosed) a Safe-Conduct, under his royal hand and signet, for the earl of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Mr. Pierrepont, the lord Wenman, and sir John Hippetley; but hath not admitted sir John Evelin to attend him, as being excluded in the exception made by his majesty in the Letter sent by Mr. Secretary Nicholas to your lordship of the 4th, as by the enclosed Declaration, pronounced at his majesty's court at Oxford, and sent, with a writ sealed, into the county of Wilts, will appear. His majesty hath likewise commanded me to signify to your lordship, that in case the lords shall think fit to send any other person in the place of sir J. Evelin, that is not included in the exception made in Mr. Secretary's Letter

beforementioned, his majesty hath commanded all his officers, soldiers and other subjects to submit themselves to pass and repass and to be named in their passport, by the name of his Safe-Conduct. I rest, &c. FAULKLAND. Reading, Nov. 6.

His Majesty's Safe-Conduct.

"C. R. Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all his officers and soldiers of our present army, and all our ministers and supporters whatsoever, to suffer our right trusts and right well-beloved counsels and counsellors to go and return from Northampton, to the Play of Port of Penelope and Margerbury, and our right trusty and right well-beloved counsellor, the lord Wenman, and our trusty and well-beloved War Perceptant, esq. a Justice in Hippesley, knight, together with their attendants, and extending the further of all, to pass and repass to and from us, they being now sent to attend us with a Petition to both our houses of parliament. His our Safe-Conduct under our royal hand and signet, we charge and command them, and every of them, mutually to observe as they, as they will answer the contrary at their uttermost perils. Given at our Court at Reading this 6th of Nov. 1642."

The King objects to sir John Evelyn's being one of the Committee for settling a Peace. Then was read the Proclamation, mentioned in lord Falkland's Letter, as a reason why the king excepted against sir John Evelyn as one of the commissioners, after which a debate ensued in the house of lords, and the question being put, Whether the lord Falkland's last Answer should be sent to the commons with the sense of this house upon it, or without it? it passed for the latter, and was sent down accordingly.

Both Houses send a Committee to acquaint the City of London, with the king's refusal of Peace. The commons sent up a Vote of their house, on the king's objection to sir John Evelyn, to this purpose: Resolved, "That this house holds it to be a denial in his majesty, and a Refusal to grant a Treaty with the parliament, in excluding into one of the messengers that were to present a Petition unto him from both houses, and denying to grant him a Safe-Conduct." The question being put, by the lords, Whether this Safe-Conduct should be accepted upon these terms? It passed in the Negative.—After this a Committee of both houses were appointed to go into the city of London, to acquaint the common-hall with all the ways the parliament had used to procure a Treaty for a Peace, without being able to effect it; and to quicken them to a resolu-

tion of defending and maintaining their liberties and religion, with their cities and goods. Likewise, the committee of safety were ordered to prepare a Declaration, upon this denial of the king's consent, and that the same were reported by both houses to parliament. Perceiving, and other causes, to which was to be, the king's expressing a readiness to receive a Safe-Conduct, the lords were moved.

Nov. 8. Two members of the Committee from the Parliament to the City, on the above occasion, were the lord Brooke and sir Henry Vane, junior; whose Speeches at the Guildhall, being yet preserved, we here subjoin them in their own words as follows.

Lord Brooke said: "My lord mayor and aldermen, and the rest of the gentlemen here assembled; I am to deliver a message to you from the lords and commons, who assembled in parliament. What I have to say to you is this: I doubt not but you have heard some whisperings of an Accommodation; and no man that is an honest man, a religious man, a free man, that loves religion and the kingdom, but would lay an Accommodation for nothing is more miserable, and nothing is more distracting than war. But that an Accommodation should come up in terms ignoble and disadvantageous, that never was in the sight of either house, and I hope never will be; and, I am to tell you never shall be. I am at this time to treat you, in the name of both houses of parliament, to go on courageously, and fight, and prepare your eyes for that that is at hand; we hear the drums approach nearer every day, which is at nothing else but to swallow up our religion, lives, liberties, and estates; and therefore it becomes you to labour to defend them all. I have more to say, but it is here read here in the Votes of the Houses of lords and commons; I desire they should be read unto you, and there you will fully understand what their sense is.—Monday, Nov. 7 1642. 'The question being put, Whether a Safe-Conduct should be accepted upon the terms? It passed with the negative.'—This was, first, in the house of commons. The meaning of this Vote is, There was a Safe-Conduct sent by his majesty to 6 persons, two of the house of lords, and 4 of the house of commons; among these there was one sir John Evelyn, of Wiltshire: the king would not let him have a Safe-Conduct, because he was one that was named, by him, a Traitor the day before; and that was done, as is thought, on purpose to take him off from being one; therefore the commons did look upon that as a Denial, in that he could not have a Safe-Conduct. This Vote of theirs was presented to the lords; and they concurred with it, viz. Resolved upon the question, [Here follows the Resolutions.] "Here is one thing more, gentlemen, that is worth your taking notice of: in the latter end you see there is a committee appointed to come hither to give you an account of the Reasons moving them on to this action; and to shew you all the ways they have used, if it were possible, to

* Sir John Evelyn, sir Edw. Hungerford, sir Henry Ludlow, and Walter Long, esq. all of them members of the house of commons, were, by name, excepted in the king's Proclamation of Pardon to the county of Wilts, dated at Oxford, Nov. 2, 1642. Hubbard's Collections, p. 739.

ment: as my lord Digby, and many more his majesty, and on his part: and, therefore,

'Anabaptists, and all manner of Sectaries.'

kind whatsoever; and if it did, his majesty hath

'gion,' he doth in the mean time raise an army

hands, to destroy and utterly to root out the

profess.—It is alledged, 'That men's persons

'have been imprisoned, and their houses plun-

'dered, because they will not rebel against his

'majesty.' To this I am commanded to declare,

any direction of the parliament, but that they

have been very careful to restrain all such

violent courses, so far as they were able; and

peace of the state.—It is objected farther,

'That the property of the subject is destroyed,

'by taking away the 20th part by an arbitrary

'power.' To this they say, That in that Ordina-

a twentieth part; and that this is done by a

making laws in this kingdom; and the count-

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

wise to maintain them in that service for

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

wise to maintain them in that service for

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

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wise to maintain them in that service for

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

wise to maintain them in that service for

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

'affairs.' Upon which I am commanded to

observe, That his majesty's expressions, in his

this city, and to the raising of a party which

will seize upon the estates of all that shall con-

'tribute any thing towards the maintenance of

'the parliament's army, and will put them out of

'his protection; and, by his ministers in foreign

here without law or judicial proceeding; and

these Observations out of the Answer, I am to

king did declare, 'That he would send some

'the city, and what was done amongst you.'

who they are.—I am, for a conclusion, to com-

parliament, are all in great danger; that this

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

wise to maintain them in that service for

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

wise to maintain them in that service for

the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

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the whole body of the commonalty, and trusted

may be maintained; or else it were a vain

wise to maintain them in that service for

Disbanding. On this day we meet with the following speech of sir Benj. Rudyard:

Sir Benj. Rudyard said—"Mr. Speaker;*

passed, for the disbanding the armies the 1st

we have, and are. Since we refused a Treaty

beautiful and forward to the war. Now the disposition of the kingdom, for the greatest part, stands bent towards a pence: so that where-

upon us.—For the Propositions; I have not

was at first raised; and all delays in that kind

able to the kingdom, by the necessary mainte-

from them to his majesty."

not laid before the lords till the 16th of this

Reasons were again read; and, after debate, the lords resolved, "Not to recede from their

standing the Reasons of the commons: to have a conference with them, and acquaint them,

with ourselves since we began it: if we persist, there will such a confluence of mischiefs break in upon us, as, I am afraid, will ruin the king,

for a little one will not serve our turn. I have

I trembling, which hath gone round about us to us; it is now come at last, and we may drink the dregs of it, the worst; which God avert.

ries are not likely to last long: for we cannot

be war in some parts of it, yet there are many

to support it. We must fight as in a cock-pit, we are surrounded with the sea. We have no

own ribs, to keep out enemies; so that the

able for all the innocent blood which shall be spilt hereafter, if we do not endeavour a Peace, by a speedy Treaty? Certainly God is

* From the original edition, printed for M. J. Young, 1702, p. 150. (11)

disbanding, or not disbanding, the Armes before the Treaty, were this day continued in the

received; and likewise prepare Reasons to be

sation; and to shew his majesty the grounds

Message to the King; and the Additional

treat, debate, and agree upon the Articles of Cessation; in which they and all the world

case and liberty; and he doubts not, upon such a debate, all differences concerning the

Disbanding of both armies, and a sudden and without a Cessation; do, with all humbleness,

the same Articles still insisted upon: though his maj. next to Peace, desires a Cessation;

the proceedings, for the obtaining of a blessed without a Cessation, if that be not granted)

person, and in a deep sense of the bleeding

the Commons communicated to the Lords touching the King's last Message; wherein there

the Treaty upon the Propositions, and

in." The King answered, "That he did not

only said, "That they were commanded, by

believe his well-affected Subjects desired to li-

* pleased to disband his armies, as they like-

if there were not a cure found out for the

* forces, which they had raised, and that he
* would be pleased to return to his parliament."

King replied, "That he rather expected Ren-

tended, or that they had a right superior to

the two first Propositions, or a conclusion of

parts?" The King, who well knew it would be

might extend to the depriving him of, or at

armies, till all the Propositions were agreed,

He told them, "If he had as much inclination,

saver, "That he intended such a conclusion

an addition of power, as a security to enable

of, or in, the Treats, as there might be a clear

it appeared it was not so great, but that they

evidence to himself, and his subjects, of a fu-

land; and expected the same from his sub-

* What he intended should be a clear evidence
to him, and his good subjects, of a future

law feared not, to be, on both parts, a better

law of the land might have a full, free, and

means to establish a happy and perpetual

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

would be thence a clear evidence to him, and

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

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of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

of the law of the land might have a full, free, and

[illegible][illegible]

selves to keep one another's counsel, but to reveal that which they had been engaged which they were trusted with: and the second was, a wariness in discovering the business to any of those who were to be brought into the Plot, for though they came in a great number of them, they were not to be trusted of their own body, but they took this wary and subtle course, that no one might be acquainted above two in this business, that so, if it came to examination, it should never go farther than three, by the same party that discovered it, and then those two had the like power, that any one of them might discover it to two others, that so still it might be confined within the number of three: then there was a special Obligation, as was pretended by Mr. Waller, which he had made it his care that he and the members of both Houses of parliament should observe, but it was yet but a pretence, no names or parties are known. — After they had agreed for their Combination, and for their security, then, in the latter end of the year, they began to consider of Augmentation, how they might increase their numbers, and grow in the stature and to be of their party, and for this they did resolve to use a design, and subtilty, to create men's minds against the parliament, they found out those that thought themselves much wronged by the new taxes, and did catch all that had any discontents about the Assessment, advising them to repair to a Committee for Ease, which they knew would be difficult to obtain; and that they, being disappointed, would be more enraged, and therefore to join with them in this Plot. — From this care of Augmentation, they went, in the next place, to find out some means of Discovery; that they might know how far their party did extend, who were of their side, and who were against them; and, for this purpose, they did devise that there should be a survey of all the Wards, nay of all the parishes, within the city of London, the suburbs and places adjoining to every parish, to discover those that were for them, whom they called *Raise Men*, and others that were against them, whom they called *Averse Men*; and then a third sort, whom they called *Neutral*, and *Indifferent Men*, and they appointed several persons, that were trusted with this secret, and capable, to find out these several degrees and sort in every parish. — This business does seem to be but a work of the brain, to consist only in invention and subtilty of concealing of the steps and degrees, which I shall now observe to you, will make it to be a work of the hand, to bring this new contrivance to execution. — The first step that came into action and execution was, for they printed this Commission, which they had before imagined and contrived to obtain: now they had obtained a commission, as I told you before, to establish certain men, 17 in number; their names are there expressed; you shall hear them read to you; they were to be a council of war here

within the city; these 17 men had power to name others to themselves, to the number of 51; and they should be enabled both to appoint, and ordain counsellors and captains, and other officers, either of an army, but to appoint and nominate a general; they had power to raise men, to raise arms and ammunition, and to do all those other things that I told you before; and to lay taxes and impositions, to augment, and to create martial law. — When they had gone thus far, in the next place, they did obtain a Warrant from the king; and this was to Mr. Chaloner, that he might receive money and pay out of those that, either by voluntary Contribution or Loan, would furnish the king, in this necessity of his, as they called it, and thereby being was obliged to the payment of it. This was obtained by the council in the List; and what was before part of the Design, came now into act; the citizens that were trusted with framing of this List, brought it in, except in some few parishes, under those Heads of Discovery, as I formerly told you of; that is, in every parish who were *Raise*, who were *Indifferent* and *Neutral*, and who were *Averse*; and those were brought to Mr. Waller's house. After they had delivered that List the citizens then declared themselves that now they had done their part; as they had discovered to them a foundation of strength, they did expect from them again a foundation of countenance and authority, that was from both houses of parliament; and they did declare that they would proceed no farther till they knew the names of those members of both houses that should join with them, and should undertake to countenance this business. — Mr. Waller made this answer, that he did assure them that they should have members of both houses, both lords and commons, to join with them; that he himself was but their mouth; that he spoke not his own words, but their words; that he was but their agent, and did their work, that they should have of the ablest, of the best, and of the greatest lords, and the greatest number; say, that they should pick and chuse, that they could not wish for a lord, whom he did not but to procure them: this was the vanity of his boasting to them to draw them in, and to encourage them in this Plot. This being now done, and propounded by the citizens on their part, Mr. Waller proposed from the lords several Questions and Questions which had been framed, as he said, by the lords and commons, and, to the number of 11, presented them that were for the petition, of which I have some Construct was, that the lord should give, that the Questions were devised upon Henry Vassal's petition, some of the citizens, and, on the Saturday morning, that was Saturday was solemn, they were returned back again with Answers. — I shall now relate to you some of the Questions and the Answers that were returned by those of the City. 1. **What number of men these were** — 1. There was a first part well armed, a third part with muskets, and another third part

[illegible]

... was read:

We have been directed by
 the Western Union Telegraph
 Company to send you a copy
 of the report of the
 Board of Directors for the
 year ending December 31st
 1900. The report is
 herewith enclosed for your
 information. It contains
 a full statement of the
 affairs of the company
 and of the results of
 its operations during the
 year. It also contains
 a statement of the
 assets and liabilities of
 the company as of
 December 31st 1900.
 Very respectfully,
 J. W. [Signature]

[illegible]

but the substance of some that are more innocent, I might therefore shew you my charity, whom I might excuse, and your justice would make complaint against, being a charity, notwithstanding. I might shew you a family, wherein there are some unworthy to have their share in the work of many, which now threatens me: but something there is, which if I could shew you, would move you more than all this: it is my heart, which abhors what I have done more, and is more severe to itself, than the severest judge can be. A heart, Mr. Speaker, is wounded by this affliction, and so entirely devoted to the cause you maintain, that I earnestly desire of God to incline you so to dispose of me, whether for life or death, as may most conduce to the advancement thereof — Not to trouble you any longer, if I die I shall die praying for you; if I live I shall live serving you; and render you back the use and employment of all those days you shall add to my life."

Mr. Walter expelled. After this speech, Mr. Walter having withdrawn, he was called in again; and, being by the Speaker required thereto, gave the house an exact account of what he had first to the knowledge of this business; as also what lords were acquainted therewith, or had engaged themselves therein. Notwithstanding which he was expelled the house, and so being left to the Council of War, as all the rest of the conspirators had been, he was condemned to death. But Walter tells us, "That the lord general granted him a reprieve; and, after a year's imprisonment, and paying a fine of 10,000*l*, he was discharged, and travelled into France."

Information of sir J. Hoth's intention to deliver up Hull. [July 4. The commons having received information of some design of betraying Hull to the king, in which sir John Hotham and his son were concerned, sent sir Wm. Strickland up to the lords with a message and several intercepted letters from the above-said sir John and his son, in consideration of which, he said, the commons had come to some Resolutions for the better securing and preserving that fortress; which were these: That sir Wm. Strickland and Mr. Hotham, members of that house, with the mayor of Hull and sir Mathias Boynton, should be appointed a committee for the government of Hull; and that the fortifications should be down to the taking it upon them: That sir M. Boynton should be appointed colonel of the garrison in that town, and be committed to the general for a commission for that purpose. Sir H. Vane, sir John Peregrine Pelham, esq. members for Hull, with sir Wm. Ashmole, were also named; and all which the lords agreed.

The Commons order a new Great Seal to be made. [In this message the commons again pressed the lords to consent to the making of a new Great Seal, because, they said, the kingdom was not able to subsist without it; but the lords let them know, that they adhered to this, to their former resolution; which,

when the commons understood, they resolved to give orders for making a new Great Seal themselves, and appointed a committee to see it done with all speed: but they made no use of the title the lords gave their consent on the 12th of Oct. following. The form of it was, a representation of the house of commons, the members sitting, on one side; and the arms of England and Ireland, on the other.

The Lords going to treat with the Scots. [July 5. The commons having received information of the ill success of the lord Fairfax in the North, and that the marquis of Newcastle had entirely routed his forces at Atherton-Moor, near Bradford, were in great consternation: and, this day, at a conference, communicated this bad news to the lords; earnestly pressing them to nominate a committee of their house, to go forthwith into Scotland, and to desire the Scots nation to send aid and assistance into England, against the papists and others, who in arms to destroy the Protestant religion and the liberty of this kingdom. The lords agreed to this, and ordered the lord Grey of Werk to attend the house the next morning for that purpose.

July 11. A Letter from the lord-general, was read in the house of lords, desiring to have 500 horse sent him presently, to recruit his army, and 200 horse a month provided for the same purpose; as likewise a magazine of saddles and horse arms. Another letter of a later date, from the general, was also read, setting forth the distressed condition of his army. Both the houses agreed to supply the lord-general, as he desired; all the troops then raised in London, except those for the immediate defence of it, were ordered to march forthwith; and that there should be a course to supply him with horse, arms, and such as. There was necessity sufficient for a general reinforcement at this time, the king's troops being every where victorious; for, besides the great victory in the North, already mentioned, sir Wm. Waller was defeated in the West, by the lord Wilmot, sir Ralph Hopton, &c. and his army totally ruined. Prince Rupert had also taken Bristol; so that the king's affairs were now in the most flourishing condition that they ever had been throughout the whole war.

The King's Declaration, after his Victory in the North and West, and the taking of Bristol. [On the day after the king received notice of the taking of Bristol, he published the following Declaration, addressed to all his loving subjects.

"As the grievance and losses of no particular persons, since these miserable bloody disorders have disquieted this poor kingdom, can be compared to the loss and damage we ourselves have sustained, there being but a victory obtained but in the blood of our own subjects, nor no rapine or violence committed, but to the impoverishment and ruin of our own people; so a blessed and happy peace cannot be so acceptable and welcome to any man as

our places and interests, such that they may remain conjoined in a firm peace and union to all posterity; and that justice may be done to all, without any partiality or favour. We shall also, according to our places and charges, in this common cause of religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdoms, assist and defend, by all just and lawful means, the true and just rights of the people, and shall not suffer ourselves, directly or indirectly, by whatsoever means, persuasion, or terror, to be divided and walled off from this blessed union and conjunction, whether to make detection to the contrary part, or to give ourselves to a detestable indifference or neutrality in this cause which so much concerned the glory of God the good of the kingdoms, and honour of the kingdom; and as in days of our lives, we shall by all just means continue therein, against all oppressors, and promote the same, according to our power, against all lets and impediments whatsoever, and what we shall find ourselves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented or removed: all which we shall do as the will of God.—And because these kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God and his son Jesus Christ, as to our present distresses and dangers the fruits thereof, we profess and declare, before God and the world, our unfeigned desire to be converted to our own sins, and to the sins of these kingdoms; especially, that we have neglected, as we ought, the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have neglected for the purity and power thereof; and that we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, nor to walk worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other sins and transgressions, such as in our hearts, and in our consciences, and in our private desires, and in our endeavours for ourselves, and all others under our power and charge, both in public and private, in all duties we owe to God and man, to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a real reformation, that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these churches and kingdoms in truth and peace. And this Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the Searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall answer at that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed; most humbly beseeching the Lord to store each of us by his Holy Spirit for this end, that he will prosper our desires and proceedings with such success, as may bring deliverance and safety to his people, and encourage them to the Christian Churches groaning under, or in danger of, the yoke of Antichristian tyranny, to join in the same, or like association and Covenant, to the glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus-Christ, and to peace and tranquillity of all Christian Kingdoms and Commonwealths.”

Herbert's Covenant was wholly agreed to by the commons, the commons having referred it, as a case of conscience, to the assembly of Divines at Westminster, they appeared before the Lords, and expressed themselves as follows: “That they had, after a particular Seeking of the Lord, by his special direction, this business seriously debated and considered of, and had by several particulars that they did approve of the said Covenant, and judged it to be a thing of conscience, to be taken. That they did humbly advise, that the following Explanations should be subjoined to the Covenant, viz. 1. By the clause in the first Article of the Covenant, ‘According to the word of God,’ they understood, ‘So far as we do, or shall, in our consciences, conceive the same to be, according to the will of God.’ 2. By ‘Prelate,’ in the second Article, they understood, ‘Church-Government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors, commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and other ecclesiastical officers, depending upon the hierarchy.’ The prolocutor made a pious speech after the delivery of these Opinions; in which he desired that, in the taking of this Covenant, the people might be thoroughly informed of the grounds, reasons, and consequences of it, being a matter of so vast importance: concluding with the prayers of the Assembly, ‘That God would be pleased to return the evil to his people, and direct their steps over and about them.’—Matters being thus settled in foro conscientiarum, this new Oath was first taken by all the lords and commons, then in town; all the officers in their army were strictly ordered to do the same; and afterwards, it was ordered to be taken throughout the kingdom.

Battle of Newbury.] Sept. 23. A conference was held between the two Houses, at which the commons presented to the lords a Letter they had received from the earl of Essex's secretary, dated from Reading the day before. This Letter was to inform the parliament of a Battle between the two armies. It was fought on the 20th of Sept. near Newbury, in Berkshire, and was decided at large by Clarendon, Rushworth, &c. Here both sides again claimed the victory, as in the first Battle at Edge-hill. The parliament, partly, are themselves sure of it, and ordered a committee of both houses to send to their lord-general and the army, to throw them into confusion. How great value and esteem the houses had for his excellency's conduct, and the great service done by them all, with the blessing of God; to acquaint him also, That they were using all endeavours to supply the army, and sending additional forces, in order to take this opportunity for the prosecuting and perfecting of the work. They also sent a committee into the city, to inform them of this great victory, and the advantages that might be hoped for from it: to urge the citizens to send a reinforcement of men, with a supply of money and provisions; and to use all diligence to hinder any such from being sent

the new Great Seal was

A few days after the new Great Seal was

the commissioners; and they all took an oath,

Nov. 11. A Memorial was presented to the

commons, after a day or two's consideration,

and all the members of the Assembly, who

the University of Oxford; with request to re-

and all the members of the Assembly, who

Wallis, a judicious and Godly young man, to be

the University of Oxford; with request to re-

to appoint Godly Magistrates, &c.] Dec. 1. The

"To the Right Hon. the Lords assembled in

the Assembly of Divines, who were

the Assembly of Divines, who were

puback, there may be a speedy appointing and

of the University of Oxford; with request to re-

and all the members of the Assembly, who

Wallis, a judicious and Godly young man, to be

the University of Oxford; with request to re-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, very truly,
 J. M. Smith

[illegible]

Horse; a major, 6s. a rout-master, or captain, 10s. a trooper for his own diet, 1s. every horse of war, or trooper, for his horse, 5 sheaves of straw, or a stone of hay, 4d. oats, 3 gallons, English, at 6d. Foot; a lieutenant, 5s. a corporal and drummer, each 8d. common soldier, 4d. a day, and for his horse 3d. worth of straw or hay, and a groatsworth of oats.

The Earl of Essex presents a Letter from the Earl of Essex.

The earl of Essex presented a packet of Letters to the house of lords unopened, which had been sent to him by a trumpet from the Earl

of the contents to the houses: the report of which was read, and found therein a large parchment, signed by

the committee was, That it should be returned

My lord, I received this day, a Letter of

of them, I could not communicate it to them

we are all resolved to spend our blood, as being the foundation whereon all our laws

sent into by both the kingdoms of England and Scotland

Parliament at Westminster being now begun in session, and in making new Orders for the

shall turn our eyes to the Convention at Oxford from the earl of Essex. The king's reasons for

Assembly bore the face of a Parliament, by having the king at their head, a much greater

house of commons, their proceedings cannot avoid the very mention of them, we shall consider of this Anti-Parliament, compared with the authority, at Oxford.

My lord, I received this day, a Letter of

for your affection and loyalty to me, I must

hath oppressed us all.—I have therefore called

happiness and security of this kingdom, I would not advise with such counsellors. I doubt not

whole kingdom, who must look upon you as

bear me witness with what unwillingness I suf-

not so ill a soldier, as not to foresee how im-

cessities; and I assure you the sense I have of forces, hath been a greater grief to me, than

our country's happiness. And they having

had a great influence in, and power over, their

we caused to be inclosed in a letter from
the Earl of Forth, the king's general. A true

the invasion threatened, and in part begun, by some of his subjects of Scotland, summoned all the great lords of the kingdom to attend him here at Oxford; we, whose names were there, are here to attend him, as he is to attend his Majesty.

That his subjects should see
to receive justice for the
and, as far as in him lay, to re-
end) from those whom they had

[illegible]

think of any more likely way to involve them-

ed in them by their country, deserted the parliament, and assisted in a war against it; and

meeting being the head quarters of a popish

of, would be a rod sharp enough to secure

to

exercised the power of parliament; they sit in

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the parliament to destroy itself, and their own

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ages of this present parliament, and, I dare say, that we Protestant religion, we shall not doubt but to receive the same care and assistance of all well-affected persons, and true lovers of their country and the Lord of Hosts, as we stand for, and upon whose grace we principally rely, great thanks be blessed and happy ad-

By the King's PRIVY SEAL for bearing 2 of Money, mentioned in the foregoing Declaration To our Trusty and Well-beloved RICHARD FITZNEY of London, Gent.

[illegible]

the cost by the same members, by whose order
of votes it is known, to be a good one, and to
be recognized the same, the whole we pro-
pose to reject, is shown by the following
— I am sure it is to be advanced with speed,
we are necessitated to apply it to each
person as a vote, or, on whose ability and
action we have confidence; and, on this
assumption, that a such is that it is, that
the necessity of an just outcome of the
is to require of an good subject, your
sincerity and confidence shall be con-
sidered to your best advantage. And so, pre-
sented, you will not fail to express your
attention, we and you have seen. Given at
our court at O. and Feb. 14, 1813. By the
majority of the members of both houses, as
certified at Oxford, Ind. LITTLETON, SAMUEL
CLERK."

THE DECLARATION of the Lords and Commons is a Parliamentary, as entitled a Oath according to his Majesty's Proclamation, concerning their Behaviour since they came thither to the Peace of the Kingdom, and the reasons informing their absence from Westminster.*

[illegible]

* The Esplanade. Note that the building, which is one of the best worth seeing in London, is the chief occupation of it, granted by the king's authority.

commons would join with them in a Declaration to join with them; it being said by Mr. Pym, in the House of commons, 'God forbid we should dishearten our friends who come to assist us.' And albeit some of the lords protested, that if a people set against a down-right tyrant, that tyrant does no better, they would remove him from the house, and alter an Order was made, That, in such a case, the house should be personally affronted, yet that manner of appearing, that Order though signed by several lords, was not observed to be executed, till the 14th of June, 1642, being dissolved the parliament, and the commons pursuing his majesty to the Meeting of this Parliament, made to put to such words as I thus recited in public, and this desire having been put to the question, and carried negatively by such the major part of the lords; it being again resumed at the next session, contrary to the course of parliament, the debate was begun with a Declaration made by several of those lords, against whom that question was afterwards carried by Vote, and that to much the same effect, that 'whosoever refused in this particular to join with the house of commons, were in their opinions, enemies to the state;' words destructive to the liberty and freedom of debate.—During the time that this business of the Militia was in debate, that is, before that the approbation and consent of the house of peers; a Petition, in a tumultuous manner, was delivered to the house of lords, in the name of the Knights, gentlemen, freeholders, and others 'the inhabitants of the county of Bedford' relating up to the cases of the people in their troubles, and distractions; and, among them, the want of a supply in that county, and likewise the petition of the inhabitants of those counties of Northampton, Rutland, and Leicestershire, and of the city of London, for a supply for the public good; and desiring liberty to protest against all those, as enemies to the people, who refused to join with those in whose endeavours were for the public good, and with the commons for the putting the kingdom into a posture of safety, under the command of his majesty, as they had appointed.—Several Petitions of the same nature, particularly one under the title of 'The Knights, gentlemen, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county of Surrey,' directed to the house of peers; concluded, thus, 'That they should be in duty obliged to maintain their lordships, so far as they should be united with the commons in their just and pious proceedings;' sufficiently intimating, That if they refused to do so, they were in duty bound to mean as much as others had plainly professed. Which, sure thing, did an injury to the bar of the house of commons, 'That they heard there were lords who refused to converse or converse with them, and that they would gladly know their names,' or words to that effect, being said, in the name of many thousands of people, in and about the city of

London, was directed to the House of Commons, taking notice of a malignant faction that made abortive all their good motions, which tended to the peace and tranquillity of this kingdom; desiring that those noble worthies of the House of peers, who were united with them in their happy votes, might be earnestly desired to join with that honourable house, and to sit and vote together, as one entire body; and professing, 'that unless some speedy remedy were taken for the removing all such obstructions, as hindered the happy progress of their great endeavours, their petitioners should not rest in quietness; but should be forced to lay hold on the next remedy which was at hand, to remove the disturbers of the peace, and (want and necessity breaking the bounds of modesty) not to leave any means un-essay'd for their relief:' lastly, adding, 'That the cry of the poor and needy was, That such persons, who were the obstacles of their peace, and the hinderers of the happy proceedings of this parliament, might be forthwith publicly declared, whose removal they conceived would put a period to those distractions.' And this petition was read up to the House of commons by the commons, at a conference; and after the same day, Mr. Hollis, a member of the commons, in a Message from that house, presented to the lords, as follows, 'Join with the commons in their desire about the Militia; and farther, with many other expressions of like nature, desired, in words to this effect, 'That that desire of the house of commons was not assented unto, those lords who were willing to concur would find some means to make themselves known, that it might be known who were against them, and they might make it known to those that sent them.' After which Petition so strangely favour'd by the lords, was seconded, by the commons withdrawing themselves, the Vote in order to the Militia, twice before rejected, was then passed. After these and other like motions, distractions, mix'd things, presented to the House of lords, were rejected, and the lords and the commons, such a difference and extreme disagreement, came to, and thus of parliament: and so many of us withdrew ourselves from thence, where we could not sit, speak, and vote with safety, need, and safety; and are now kept from thence for our lives and safety to our wives. And though some of us sat and continued there long after this, hoping that we might have been able to have prevented the passage of a gross bill, yet such of us were the privilege of parliament is so substantial and entire a right, that as the invasion of the liberties of citizens is a crime in every to the state, and the whole kingdom; so the violence and assaults upon any of the members, for expressing their opinions in matters of debate, were in themselves, and we were to look for what we should expect to dissent from what was expected; and, under that consideration, every one of our just liberties suffered violation. Many of us, for

[illegible]

just resolutions herein ; yet, because Pears and

all the world, or to leave them inexcusable who will not be satisfied, we do, in all humility, present to your majesty these Petitions: That printing your Protestation, made in the head of your army,⁶ and your other Declarations;

again to all the world, to the discountenance

—That when there may be a free and full Conference of the Presbytery, the Moderator may be lawfully called to advise of some fit means to be used for the relief of the distressed members of our church, to whom may be recommended the use of the frequent counsel of unpharmaceuticals.

of war and necessity, because of this unexampled
rebellion, we think it necessary to declare, that there is no
precedent for this. That there is no
precedent for this, or that we have
at any time mentioned as precedents: and
that, for the farther security of your people,
we think it necessary to declare
royal assent to a law, to be made and declared

* The King's Protestation, made at Wellington, in Shropshire. See vol. ii. p. 1472.

desire. I think most, if not all of you are engaged in my service, either in a civil or a military capacity.

I recommend the diligent attendance on your duties.

In the civil affairs, I must recommend these few

of Monies, which by your advice, I have sent

to the several counties, to be distributed

among the poor, and to be applied to the

use of the poor, and to be applied to the

use of the poor, and to be applied to the

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"Whereas by the Covenant and Treaty of Union, the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, both nations are engaged in one Common Cause against

this kingdom, in pursuance hereof, are firmly

thought it necessary that they should be joined

Estates in Scotland have appointed Committees

reading in Scotland and in the Scots army, and

commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, to

both kingdoms in pursuance of the Covenant,

Treaty, and common interests of his majesty's

point Algernon earl of Northumberland, Robert

of Essex lord-general, Robert e. of

Pierpoint, sir H. Venn, sen. sir P. Stapylton,

sir Wm. Waller, sir Gilbert Gerrard, sir Wm.

solicitor-general, Oliver Cromwell, Samuel

clerk, for the ends aforesaid; as likewise to

time to advise and consult concerning the

kingdoms, and the keeping a good intelligence

with foreign states; and further to ad-

nance shall authorize the committee hereby

appointed to advise, treat, or consult concern-

of Arms, or making Peace,
from his house
the said
that he
Dr.

upon consideration, was rejected by the lords, and that for these Reasons: 1.st The members

[illegible]

high a manner engaged and concerned both
phily led by the conduct of a few chosen for
honour of parliament, being never used before,
and of ill consequence to future times; when

Secretary and fidelity; that now, in distrust of

and because this was an unusual
to send to the commons to desire that the

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. Whitlocke tells us, that one, meaning himself, spoke to this effect: "Mr. Speaker; I have felt the strokes of them, and the concurrence of the whole house in furthering the same. The lords have done the same, and with them among the rest of the nation, the measure, felt the strokes of them; I am sure, sir, I have smarted by them. We may say here, but, I hope, never with the like application, what the Lord of the Ropes, &c. has used to say, 'I am sure the strokes of your measures, and of your resolutions, are as many places, and to many corners, as the strokes of the great gun are against us; in all of them, whether of the one or the other, the people have suffered.' Whose goods, I pray, sir, are plundered? Whose houses are burnt? Whose lives are lost? Whose families are ruined? Is it not all English? And is it not then the same, whether the strokes be of the one or the other of these discords, and to use our utmost endeavours to put an end to them? I know, sir, that the lords of the same kind will be in this point; and that it was an unhappy consequence of the late war, that it was of our warfare, 'That it would be only to shew ourselves divided with ourselves, and that we should find it otherwise; let us now again seek to recover the same, and we shall find it more profitable to be enjoyed.' I am sorry we have not a more solid opinion, as well as a more united one, concerning this. You think it best to divide the crown between both kingdoms, and you cannot find more able and faithful men to trust in this business. The lords think fit that another committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the West of England, and to pursue the business. I am persuaded, sir, you can hardly secure a committee,

to solicit a Supply for the Army.] April 9. The House of Commons, assembled in the city, to which repaired several lords and gentlemen, viz. William Howard, M.

Denz. Hollie, and Mr. Glynne, in set speeches, mentioned victory to the citizens, in order to encourage them to be diligent about the supply.

After Supplies to be raised for the King's use, &c. were proposed, the House resolved, upon the question, That effectual course be taken for the due raising of the said supplies, &c.

who do now communicate the same to their lords, &c. The Votes of the commons were read as follows: 1. Resolved, upon the question,

That effectual course be taken for the due raising of the said supplies, &c. pointed by both houses for the payment of the 60,000*l.* to the Scots Army in Ireland; and that this be recommended, in an especial manner, to the committee for taking the Accounts of the kingdom.

2. That, to enable the speedy raising of a considerable sum of money for the service of the kingdom, &c. by way of assessment, 66,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* being a third part of the said sum of 200,000*l.* be raised by the said committee, &c.

3. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

4. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

5. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

6. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

7. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

by Ordinance of parliament, or otherwise, towards the monthly pay of the Scots forces the said committee, &c.

8. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

9. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

10. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

11. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

12. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

13. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

14. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

15. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

16. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

17. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

18. That when the houses shall understand, from the committees that shall be sent into the said counties, &c. of the forces there, they will then take into consideration the said forces, &c.

It is a pleasure for the author to participate in the discussion of the manuscript. The author is grateful to the referee for the valuable comments and suggestions. The author is also grateful to the referee for the valuable comments and suggestions.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

According to the Covenant, as, after consultation

2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

[illegible]

cerning Ireland, with all other Ordinances and
in pursuance of the said Treaty. XIII. This

sons who shall expect no pardon be only the
following + 2. All papists and po

† Here a Blank is left for the Names of persons.

of us are strangers here; and I am confident

I shall be able to break the enemy's association,

Besides their garrisons. As soon as I under-

stand it to be conveyed by sea. I humbly

agree to it. These not being satisfactory, they
their former Resolution; on which that house

which the parliament ordered a Letter of

"The lords and commons now assembled

To the Right Hon. my very good lord, the

"My lord; I crave leave to trouble your
lordship with a brief narration of the State
the Navy; which, when I look upon, as re-
specting the future, I find extremely defective;

have also joined with, and repaired unto that
ment; and seriously weighing the great incon-

cers not being able to fit it to use, the condi-
actual service. I find that the credit of the
commissioners of the navy, which was hereto-

have, by judgment of the house of commons,

will deliver no more victuals to the ordinary,

ships to be neglected.—When I consider the
Fleet now abroad, I find the Irish Guard in

want of means to complement 8 months victuals;

tion: I must therefore intreat your lordship

any money ready.—I shall not urge for setting

to which I am able to contribute very little assistance, more than the present disposition

rent that the Customs and Excise, set apart to

as I take it there are few in England; and

and performance of my trust, I cannot do less than represent to your lordship. I have this

prisoner, whom I have directed to be kept in

to London, he being suspected to be the au-

service, I take leave, and rest, Your &c. WAR-

Letter of Admittion from both Houses to the

Letter of Admittion to be

sent to their Lord-General. The Letter was

“ My lord; We are commanded by both

affairs had been in a better condition. We

are also to let your lordship know, that, in

some of your Letters to that committee, there

consideration thereof, and will endeavour to

being all we are commanded to signify to your

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your

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“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your

from; all manner of silks and stuffs, upholstery
ware, tin, wood, iron, and tobacco pipes,

ed to the house a Letter the committee of the
forces at Marston Moor near York; which was
read in these words:

"Right honourable; Since our last to your lordships, the condition of our affairs is not a little changed; for upon Monday last, upon the receipt of Reports, that the King had drawn out the armies to have met him; and for as much as the King's army was at Long-Marston Moor, about 4 miles off the west-side of York; but he, having notice thereof, did pass with his army at Burnoughbridge, and crossed the River Ouse; and so did march on to the west side of the river, and so on to Tadcaster, for stopping of his passage southward; and the army of the King, in their way, as the ran was within a mile of it, notice was sent to us by our horsemen, who were upon the frontiers, that the King's army had advanced the length of Long-Marston Moor, and was ready to fall upon them."

both armies were in readiness, it was 7 o'clock one to the other; whereupon followed a very hot engagement, the result of which was that the army, the loss of all their ordnance to

about 2 or 300 common soldiers. The prince, in a great distraction, with a few horsemen fled from York northwards. We are now lying in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, and are expected to be there in a few days. We are now lying in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, and are expected to be there in a few days.

your lordships would appoint a day for the same purpose, to be kept throughout the year, we may join all together in it, and we shall

was appointed, the preachers at it named, to
be on the 18th of this month, in all churches
of the denomination, and I attended with
a very large congregation, and a
very interesting service, and
a very successful result.

[illegible]

came no more into England till after the Restoration. Mr. Whitlocke writes, "That colonel CROMWELL was much cried up for his service in this Battle, and received a slight hurt with a pistol shot in the neck." Lord Cromwell giving him a great share of the honour of this great Victory, and the King afterwards calls him, "had neither part nor lot in the war."

[illegible]

Proof: By definition, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$. \square

[illegible]

read again; and it was ordered to take this
colours taken from the king's forces at the
a letter, with colours, ensigns, &c. The sum
of 100*l*. was ordered the bearer as a reward

read again; and it was ordered to take this
colours taken from the king's forces at the
a letter, with colours, ensigns, &c. The sum
of 100*l*. was ordered the bearer as a reward

in the house, desired leave to speak a few
which he withdrew; and the house taking this
a Memorandum of divers Ships of theirs which

in the house, desired leave to speak a few
which he withdrew; and the house taking this
a Memorandum of divers Ships of theirs which

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which he withdrew; and the house taking this
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in the house, desired leave to speak a few
which he withdrew; and the house taking this
a Memorandum of divers Ships of theirs which

so well, it might also contribute much, yea by
parts unjustly suffering, as formerly it hath
you from all foreign injuries; so that the good
true religion, and of many states which had
so great a necessity, as for the future; pro-

so well, it might also contribute much, yea by
parts unjustly suffering, as formerly it hath
you from all foreign injuries; so that the good
true religion, and of many states which had
so great a necessity, as for the future; pro-

3. That this intestine peace, union, and con-
parts unjustly suffering, as formerly it hath
you from all foreign injuries; so that the good
true religion, and of many states which had
so great a necessity, as for the future; pro-

you from all foreign injuries; so that the good
true religion, and of many states which had
so great a necessity, as for the future; pro-

so great a necessity, as for the future; pro-
true religion, and of many states which had
so great a necessity, as for the future; pro-

much cause of sorrow and jealousy; even from

as his highness is not able to regulate what is

men, will not impute such actions to him as

to no man should it be—be better known than

and driven to those Antichristian ends, which

whatsoever Spain, Rome, or the Gates of Hell

when truth and peace shall be settled in these kingdoms, they, out of their zeal to the glory of God, and the true reformed Protestant Religion

troubles ; to which he must also add this impor-

use to affect; for though he hath his hope in

him, again, into this kingdom; that he may,

against all jealousies and insinuations; and what malice, in his absence, might have sug-

cessors have done for that religion, ever since

quity; persecution than impiety: and, in this

conditions of his affairs, in the next place returns his thanks unto the honourable houses of

abroad, and that they are not a little increased
for his profession to this cause; which will

Mr. Whitlocke acknowledges, "That, not to the parliament, they were jealous of him, considering his near relation to the king, among them."

was inclosed in one to Sir William Walker,

and they were read in these words : -

next a manner, lately to bless our armies in

for the hopes we have that it may be a means

הנהגתו, וזהו שכתב: "והנהגתו כהנהגתו".

committee to prepare Reasons to be offered bury, viz.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list or series of points.]

] A general battle | great advantage to our other pieces. The Bat-

lines of communication; and that no person
 rice of it, in their churches, the next Lord's

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list or series of points.]

[illegible]

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow 0$.

[illegible][illegible]

the Drought now read; that the 4 lords, men-
 the Land's Attender was read a third time in the

parliament assembled, have, in the name of
 the

interest of, in, and to all and singular such of the
 lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as he, or

* Lord Clarendon informs us, that there

any of them, had before the first day of this

Jan. 8. The commons being informed, by
 received a Letter and a box from the arch-
 bishop of Canterbury: viz.

lord Grey of Warke, Speaker of the
 now am, as I have understood by warrant this
 day, I could not think to be so wanting to my-
 afterwards read, but no further notice was taken
 of it at that time. Though, the same day, at a
 That their lordships poor petitioner is in

in this time of his affliction; he being desirous
 W. C.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend in the relationship between the variables studied.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It highlights the potential applications of the research in various fields and the need for further investigation.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the key findings and provides a final statement on the significance of the research.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references to the literature cited in the study. It provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge in the field.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of figures and tables. It provides a detailed description of each figure and table, including the data presented and the conclusions drawn.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of appendices. It provides additional information that supports the main text of the document.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of footnotes. It provides additional information that is not included in the main text of the document.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of references. It provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge in the field.

d by an office he had; and though he about.

I. "You shall repair to Uxbridge, where you, formerly sent to his majesty from his humble

I. "You shall repair to Uxbridge, where you,

formerly sent to his majesty from his humble
India, and Ireland, 3 days a-piece, alternis
vicibus, during the space of 20 days; beginning

other Propositions. III. You shall use your

to them, in writing. V. The members of both

to the bill against Episcopacy; the enacting

cedency before all other.

1. "As the Rule of univers, Rightnessness

built before our own house. 2. In relation to
ourselves; we are first to seek the Kingdom
salvation; having a promise, that all other

forth upon our own matters. 3. Religion has,

order at our hands; and, according to their
of Religion, will be comforted or deserted. 5.

then undertaking; and how much it will excite

of the parliament's army; and they now had

that house, under the title of an Ordinance for
intent as the former. Lord Hollis says, "That

Manchester in the time of his greatness with

interpose if there were like to be a Peace."

the 28th of this month, with a desire of the

thing very conducive to the safety of the na-

or less, to be taken into consideration on the
31st, and the lord to be present; but it did not

fax to be commander in chief of all the forces,

earl of Clarendon informs us, "That the ar-
guments urged in favour of this appointment

gave them their first footing in Yorkshire, from

real evidence of this kind; which, as we are
 their officers; seeing the commanders and
 officers are to have so great a charge as is the
 governing of the ship wherein both kingdoms
 desire that the army be not put in worse case, or

in the churches of London and Westminster
 lately between the two houses, it may be ob-

the Lords, with the cases in hand, that
 the Commons should be called in to
 the consideration of the same. And
 the Commons, being called in, the
 Lords, by their Speech, desired the
 Commons to be content with the
 Declaration of the Lords, and not
 to move any further. But the
 Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.
 The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.
 The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

March 31. The question concerning the
 standing exactly as before, ten to nine, were
 the Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

The same day came up a Message from the
 commons to the lords, importing, ^a That they
 desired the Commons to be content with the
 Declaration of the Lords, and not
 to move any further. But the
 Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.
 The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

The Lords sent first for Answer, ^c That they
 desired the Commons to be content with the
 Declaration of the Lords, and not
 to move any further. But the
 Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

pen in a business of so great concernment.
 The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

Ordered, That the last named committee
 shall draw up Reasons, to be offered to the
 commons at a conference, for adhering to the
 Additional Clause as aforesaid. And in re-
 gard it was then late, and the drawing up
 of the Reasons, it was desired to be the next morning at
 10 o'clock.

The E. of Essex resigns his Commission of
 Lord General. April 1. The earl of Den-
 bigh, being given to the commons, reported them to
 the houses; and so, he said, there would be
 no more business.

The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

proves what the earl of Essex had said, ^d That
 the Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

April 2. The earl of Essex, according to his
 promise, in Chief, to the lords; and delivered it to
 the Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

"My lords; Having received this great
 favour, I have thought fit to deliver it to
 the Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

now almost 3 years, faithfully served you; and
 I hope, without loss of honour to myself, or
 to the Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

The Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

Lord Clarendon informs us, ^e That the
 Commons, being informed of the
 Declaration of the Lords, and
 of the petition of the Commons,
 of the parliament and kingdom, if, by the in-
 fluence of the Commons, it should
 hereby happen, in a business of so great con-
 sideration, that the Commons should
 be content with the Declaration of the
 Lords, and not move any further.

believed; which I shall pray for with as hearty
now do,—I think it not immodest, that I in-

punishment or justification that is due to them;
under which notion, I remember only three;
of whom I must testify, that they frankly and

serve.—My lords; I know that jealousies can-

allow it to become destructive. I hope that

art, what return soever it bring me; I being

I now undergo, Essex."

to be further useful in that way, he desires me

to consider what course was fit to be taken,

out of employment by the earl of Essex, Man-

their commissions; and to report the same to

the Commons at a conference.

III.

ceived fit to offer on that occasion; which was

lords, in this conjuncture of time, as a fit tes-

peers also desire, that their services and for-

a way as may, according to their several me-

years, by the payment of some part thereof for

a committee accordingly.

unanimously; and resolved to have a conference

all offices, both military and civil, without any

Revenue, and the Admiralty and Navy, being

power they exercise is derived from both: to

a proportionable number of lords may be added

mittee of lords and commons, chosen for that

honoured so much our state, as to have ac-
disposition for a just and reasonable Account

so fit an opportunity to give you an Account
I appointed a rendezvous at Watlington, the
body being come up I marched to Wheatley
where the enemy was. Towards night I re-

are useless; and from hence it is our lords and

(as I conceived) fit for a march. I received

and, in the morning, a party of the earl of

all possible speed; that which is the general's
troop charged a whole squadron of the enemy,

were presently put into confusion; so that we
had the chase of them 3 or 4 miles; wherein
we killed many, and took near 200 prisoners,

with a regiment of dragoons and all their om-

drawn, and others got into a strong house in
wherein colonel Windham kept a garrison
manned; and, after a long Treaty, he went out

the support of his forces and garrisons; which,
as it appears from Rushworth, were, at the be-

adversaries.

April 28. A Vote passed both houses for
sending sir Thomas Fairfax and his army into

a reasonable design to surprize them, and

appears in this also, that I did much doubt the
storming of the house, it being strong and well
manned, and I having few dragoons, and thus

doms reported to the lords a Letter they had
concerning the defeat of some forces of the

enough owned; we look too much to men and
visible helps; thus hath much hindered our suc-
cess; but I hope God will direct all to ach-

"My lords and gentlemen; According to

and so much received this service

(1) The first of these is the fact that the
 (2) second is the fact that the
 (3) third is the fact that the
 (4) fourth is the fact that the
 (5) fifth is the fact that the
 (6) sixth is the fact that the
 (7) seventh is the fact that the
 (8) eighth is the fact that the
 (9) ninth is the fact that the
 (10) tenth is the fact that the
 (11) eleventh is the fact that the
 (12) twelfth is the fact that the
 (13) thirteenth is the fact that the
 (14) fourteenth is the fact that the
 (15) fifteenth is the fact that the
 (16) sixteenth is the fact that the
 (17) seventeenth is the fact that the
 (18) eighteenth is the fact that the
 (19) nineteenth is the fact that the
 (20) twentieth is the fact that the
 (21) twenty-first is the fact that the
 (22) twenty-second is the fact that the
 (23) twenty-third is the fact that the
 (24) twenty-fourth is the fact that the
 (25) twenty-fifth is the fact that the
 (26) twenty-sixth is the fact that the
 (27) twenty-seventh is the fact that the
 (28) twenty-eighth is the fact that the
 (29) twenty-ninth is the fact that the
 (30) thirtieth is the fact that the
 (31) thirty-first is the fact that the
 (32) thirty-second is the fact that the
 (33) thirty-third is the fact that the
 (34) thirty-fourth is the fact that the
 (35) thirty-fifth is the fact that the
 (36) thirty-sixth is the fact that the
 (37) thirty-seventh is the fact that the
 (38) thirty-eighth is the fact that the
 (39) thirty-ninth is the fact that the
 (40) fortieth is the fact that the
 (41) forty-first is the fact that the
 (42) forty-second is the fact that the
 (43) forty-third is the fact that the
 (44) forty-fourth is the fact that the
 (45) forty-fifth is the fact that the
 (46) forty-sixth is the fact that the
 (47) forty-seventh is the fact that the
 (48) forty-eighth is the fact that the
 (49) forty-ninth is the fact that the
 (50) fiftieth is the fact that the
 (51) fifty-first is the fact that the
 (52) fifty-second is the fact that the
 (53) fifty-third is the fact that the
 (54) fifty-fourth is the fact that the
 (55) fifty-fifth is the fact that the
 (56) fifty-sixth is the fact that the
 (57) fifty-seventh is the fact that the
 (58) fifty-eighth is the fact that the
 (59) fifty-ninth is the fact that the
 (60) sixtieth is the fact that the
 (61) sixty-first is the fact that the
 (62) sixty-second is the fact that the
 (63) sixty-third is the fact that the
 (64) sixty-fourth is the fact that the
 (65) sixty-fifth is the fact that the
 (66) sixty-sixth is the fact that the
 (67) sixty-seventh is the fact that the
 (68) sixty-eighth is the fact that the
 (69) sixty-ninth is the fact that the
 (70) seventieth is the fact that the
 (71) seventy-first is the fact that the
 (72) seventy-second is the fact that the
 (73) seventy-third is the fact that the
 (74) seventy-fourth is the fact that the
 (75) seventy-fifth is the fact that the
 (76) seventy-sixth is the fact that the
 (77) seventy-seventh is the fact that the
 (78) seventy-eighth is the fact that the
 (79) seventy-ninth is the fact that the
 (80) eightieth is the fact that the
 (81) eighty-first is the fact that the
 (82) eighty-second is the fact that the
 (83) eighty-third is the fact that the
 (84) eighty-fourth is the fact that the
 (85) eighty-fifth is the fact that the
 (86) eighty-sixth is the fact that the
 (87) eighty-seventh is the fact that the
 (88) eighty-eighth is the fact that the
 (89) eighty-ninth is the fact that the
 (90) ninetieth is the fact that the
 (91) ninety-first is the fact that the
 (92) ninety-second is the fact that the
 (93) ninety-third is the fact that the
 (94) ninety-fourth is the fact that the
 (95) ninety-fifth is the fact that the
 (96) ninety-sixth is the fact that the
 (97) ninety-seventh is the fact that the
 (98) ninety-eighth is the fact that the
 (99) ninety-ninth is the fact that the
 (100) hundredth is the fact that the

trade as aforesaid, And the petitioners, as in
 the petition, desired that the petitioners, as in

June 5. The said lords made their Report :

the disorders ; that the house recommended it
 the privileges of the parliament ; in which the

Petition they would take them into their con-
 sideration in convenient time ; and made no

It is easy to see, by this Answer, that the lords

ordered the parliament's several committees

men to compleat their general's army ; they

Skeffington and Tilton, in Leicestershire.

liament, or were in such necessity, that they
 could not, without supplies, attend the service

pounds a week separately, to be paid quarterly,

ties of the king, queen, or prince that were in

" Dear Governor ; Just as this messenger was
 which I thank you ; assuring you that nothing

the charge to my Lord Somers, and

had been general. I have not time to write at

design lies. The letter to C. C. C. contained

I am your faithful friend and servant, Geo

believe that it was a business of great con-

" My lord ; Sherrington, June 6, 1643.

being as great a body as ever the parliament

cially in a day of battle : therefore, we make

is no further mention made of it in the

with his attendance ; and sent a letter to him

ily, it was ordered, by both houses, " That the

delivered to the house of commons,

delivered in to the lords a Declaration, in

"When my lord Saville came from Oxford,

came to me and told me, That, upon the

he came from Oxford came to him, and willed

for their liberties and estates; and withal,

for the particulars aforesaid; for which they

ceive security in what they desired; and that

to Oxford, every week, of every thing that was

given to one that brought the papers weekly:

service. These were his overtures to me, to

good in these particulars, and could be an m-

I would offer these overtures to the committee
of both kingdoms; and if they would appoint

a sub-committee to treat with any about the
delivering up of any considerable Garrison'd

the parliament's side, or discovering any per-

otherwise employed, in a paper by itself,

was sought for, it could not be found; where-

This note he shewed to me, for I had told him

tions with other persons; and I told him it was

he should receive nothing from Oxford but I
should know of it, to prevent that suspicion;

that I heard was this, my lady Temple told me
there came a man who brought a letter to my
lord Saville; she saw him deliver it sealed; he

Oxford but she should see; and that I should

When it was opened it was

[illegible]

Battle of Naseby,] June 16. A Message

(No. 26.) * Oxford, Feb. 19, 1645.

* Rebels Ships in France, (which I likewise put upon the score of kindness) but is well enough content that the Portugal should be charged with the blame, either by going to London or disbanding my army before a peace, do no ways fear my interest thou hast in me at a far dearer rate, and pretend to have a little more wit (at least by the sympathy that is betwixt us) than to put myself into the reverence of per-

(No. 24.) * Oxford, Feb. 15, 1644.

* I assure thee that thou needest not doubt that thy promoters are so well chosen (though I say it) that they will neither be threatened nor disputed from the grounds I have given them; and thus not only their obedience but their judg-

9. "That he will be constant to the bishops

(No. 18.) * Oxford, Jan. 9, 1644.

* The settling of Religion and the Militia are the first to be treated on; and he confident, that I will neither quit Episcopacy nor

(No. 24.) * Oxford, Feb. 15, 1644.

* this summer will be the hottest for war of any that hath been yet; and be confident that, in making Peace, I shall ever shew my constancy in adhering to Bishops and all our friends, and not forget to put a short period to thy assistance for him who is eternally thine, C. R.

10. "That the king intends to take away all penal laws against the Papists in England,

(No. 28.) * Oxford, March 5, 1644.

* It being presumption, and not piety, so to trust to a good cause, as not to use all lawful means to maintain it, I have thought of one assistance, than hitherto thou hast had: it is, that I give thee power to promise, in my name, to whom thou thinkest most fit, that I

* will take away all the Penal Laws against the Papists, and shall make me able to do it; so as by these means, or in their favours, I may have so powerful assistance as may deserve so great a favour, and enable me to do it.

* I have therefore decreed that I will, for my own fortunes, and consciences to a compliance with a base, mutinous, and mongrel parliament, because they yet retained a little conscience of

(No. 29.) * Oxford, March 18, 1644.

* Dear Heart; what I told thee the week concerning a good parting with our lords and commons here, was, on Monday last, handsomely performed; and now if I do any thing unhandsome or disadvantageous to myself or friends, in order to a Treaty, it will be merely my own fault; for I confess, when I wrote last, I was in fear to have been pressed to make some mean overtures to renew a Treaty, which I thought a great labouring to that purpose. but now I promise thee, if it be renewed, (which I believe will not, without some eminent good success on my side) it shall be to my honour and advantage, I being now as well freed from the place of base and mutinous motions (that is to say, our mongrel parliament here) as of the chief causers, for whom I may justly expect to be chidden by thee, for having suffered thee to be vexed by them.

General Fairfax's Letter concerning the

Reduction of the City of London, and the
* I have the command of the two Kingdoms was read, giving an Account of a new independent Army, called the Militia, raised by themselves, but grown at this time to a very great number, and were now ready to march, and they saw that the King's will be best and most for general Liberty, viz.

"My lords and gentlemen; My former letter acquainted you with the steps we were taken to reduce Wexmouth for the King. Taunton, in pursuance whereof I am advanced as far as Blandford. I could not hitherto give you tidings of the success of the King's forces, but not to side either with the king's forces or the parliament, but to gather up the spoils of both. The heads of them are all, so far as I can learn, such as have either been in actual service in the king's army, or those that are known to be of a party, and are now having commands at the present with the king. I hear they have drawn up certain Articles, whereof the first is, that they will not be bound to the parliament, but to the king, and

Mr. Moles and Mr. Whistler

agreed that it should be finally laid aside: but,

pass it by with a reference to

INSTRUCTIONS for , and Edward Lord

Mr. Moles and Mr. Whistler

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instruction in due execution: and the committee

made what is taken; and that the said provi-

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

1. " You shall forthwith repair into the king-

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

have received from that kingdom; and return

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

ence; and to desire the like from them: IV.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

Yours truly, &c.

parliament of the 14th, it hath not proceeded

By these letters, Montrose's victory is said to be the cause of the death of the Earl of Mar.

the lords, this day, remonstrated to them, by message, "That they could not, in justice, restore him, as long as the state was in such a manner, as it was then, and therefore should restore him to it on the 27th inst. as they did before, and that on the 27th inst. they would do so." The commons answered, "That in regard a petition for his restoration was not yet presented, they could not restore him; and that if the commons should restore him, they desired a fortnight's more time to consider of it, as they were directed." And so

[illegible]

*A Letter from Sir T. Fairfax, enclosing one
Sept. 26. A very extraordinary Letter, sent
from the French, to the Commanders of
the English, on the 24th of the said
month, and in it is contained the Peace of Waters*

1. *Inter-Community at both Kingdoms at
the 1988-1989*

" My lords and gentlemen ; His highness the Prince of Wales having sent his Comptrol, this inclosed Letter, which doth express that he desires to have high loves of parliament, I thought it my duty, by your lordships means, to acquaint them with it, and not to hinder the hopeful blossom of your young parliament, if any be so called here to term him so) which may prove a flower in his life more lasting and sweet to us than the rest of his ancestors, if it please the Lord to create Peace by him. I shall desire to know your lordships further pleasure in this, which shall be served by Your lordships humble Servant, I. O. FULFORD Bath, Sept. 20, 1645."

for the Sale of Delinquents Estates; and, after
the said Committee had collected and as-
sessed the said delinquents, the said
Committee was, That a new Ordinance
should be drawn up for the sale of the
land and revenues belonging to the
said delinquents, and that the same
should be presented to the next
meeting of the said Council, for their
consideration and approbation; and
that the said Ordinance should be
drawn up in such manner, as that
the said delinquents should be
able to purchase the same, if they
thought fit. A committee of 7
lords was immediately ordered for that pur-
pose.

The People's Letter was as follows:-
 "For sir Thomas Fairfax;
 "We have so deep a sense of the present
 miseries and calamities of this Kingdom, if it
 there is nothing we more earnestly pray for;
 Almighty God, than that he would be pleased
 to restore unto it a happy Peace, and we should
 think it a great blessing of God upon us, if we
 might see happy to be an instrument
 the advancing of it: and therefore we have
 concluded two of our Council into the
 king, together with some servants, and
 we are hopeful may conduce thereunto; and
 do hereby desire you to send, or procure for
 the lords and commons assembled in parlia-
 ment at Westminster, a Safe-Conduct for the
 Lord Fleetwood, the Lord Compton, with his
 servants, to the Court at Exeter, and to re-
 turn to us; and we should then manifest to the
 world our intention to stop the issue of
 blood, which must otherwise in a little
 time, render this unhappy land yet more mis-
 erable. Given at our Court at Exeter this 15th
 day of September 1648. CHARLES P."

1 A long narrative of the proceedings therein.

John a long time under confinement, for a

* *Memoirs of a Cavalier*; generally supposed to be written by commissary-general W. A. D. Stewart, J. W.

derogate either from the honour of the pro-
the two kingdoms; which being the surest
treaty; the common rules and marks which
from which we desire that there may be no
ever, on either side; hoping and expecting
the Treaty. That it is contrary to the liber-

your lordships: and we are sorry that the
the Treaty. That it is contrary to the liber-

to the tenor of the Treaty; and, according
dom that such forces of the Scots nation, as
shall be removed; to the intent that the

the two kingdoms; which being the surest
treaty; the common rules and marks which
from which we desire that there may be no
ever, on either side; hoping and expecting
the Treaty. That it is contrary to the liber-
your lordships: and we are sorry that the
the Treaty. That it is contrary to the liber-
to the tenor of the Treaty; and, according
dom that such forces of the Scots nation, as
shall be removed; to the intent that the
ut our actions shall testify to our brethren of
Scotland, and all the world, that there is no
than the settling of a safe and well-grounded
D. [The same day the fol-
* May it please your majesty; The lords

1. 凡在本市行政区域内从事经营活动的个体工商户，均应当依法向工商行政管理部门申请注册登记，领取营业执照。

obtaining so great a blessing, shall ever pray
to God for the preservation of his people, and
the triumph of his Church.

The following are the names of the persons who
were present at the service:

Rev. Mr. [Name],
Mr. [Name],
Mrs. [Name],
Miss [Name],
and many others.

a business of so great importance, wherein both
 majesty's desire of a Safe-Conduct for the
 ...

unsuccessful, cannot give way to a Safe-Con-

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes the hardware, software, and data. The hardware components are the physical devices that make up the system, such as the computer, the network, and the storage devices. The software components are the programs and applications that run on the hardware. The data components are the information that is stored and processed by the system.

[illegible]

1. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for their consideration and report.

"C. R. Notwithstanding the strange and
unfamiliar words which are used in
this letter, I am sure that you will
understand the meaning of the
expressions, and that you will
be able to see the truth of the
statements which are made in
this letter. Therefore, without further preamble,

Messages; though he well knows the great

and militia of London; of the chief commanders in sir Tho. Fairfax's army, as also of those in

repair to any of his garrisons of Oxford, Wor-

have a Personal Treaty with the two houses of

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx$

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first group of authors (e.g., [1, 2]) considers the problem of the stability of the motion of a system of particles in the field of a central body. The problem is solved by the method of the variation of constants. The results are obtained in the form of a series of powers of the small parameter. The first two terms of the series are obtained explicitly. The third term is obtained in the form of a series of powers of the small parameter. The results are obtained in the form of a series of powers of the small parameter. The first two terms of the series are obtained explicitly. The third term is obtained in the form of a series of powers of the small parameter.

Philip Skippon; supposing that these are per-

[illegible]

conclusion, if this his majesty's order be ac-
cused who are the continuers of this unnatural

we apprehend it a means conducing to Peace,
ment for a few days, with any thoughts of leav-

T. Fairfax's army, and those of the Scots army;
which is against the privileges and honour of

states, will assure a firm union between the two

neither is so much as mentioned in your ma-

to be a principal instrument in so happy a

their consent to it, they, this day, returned a

"According to an Order of both houses

kingdoms, probably be interpreted to a further
end than to decline a Personal Treaty. Some

altered in the fourth paragraph, 'Your majesty
'may please to remember that, in our last
'Lester we did declare that Propositions for
'b... were ready to be sent to

'your majesty, which being assented to by your
'majesty, will be the only means whereby you
'can give satisfaction and security unto
'kingdoms;' because these words, as they now

a safe and well-grounded Peace; but also, that

sitions to be sent from both kingdoms; and do

no power to declare, as is well known to the

"JOHN CHURCHLEY."

Examination taken concerning a Plot, to be

Jan. 7. The commons sent up a message to

nation taken by a committee of their house,

being examined smith, "That he

and present

new year's eve, at night it was noised that his

or no; upon this there was a bustle in Oxford

about Oxford upon free quarter for a fortnight,

observable, that the plot was

without a name: and when it is also remem-
bered, that the plot was not made in
in league with the king, there seems

printed by order of parliament, and demand notice; as the discovery and seizure of them gave occasion to many very remarkable Votes, Orders, and Messages. They were published under this title, "The earl of Glamorgan's Negotiations and colourable Commitment in Ireland demonstrated; or the Irish Plot, &c."

When the forementioned Negotiation came to be known, the earl of Glamorgan was committed to prison by the lord Deputy, one of the principal secretaries of state, then in Ireland, who wrote the following account of it to secretary Nicholas:

"My good brother: You will receive by this dispatch a particular account, from my lord-lieutenant, of the state of the Treaty here, and of the conditions upon which he was happily suddenly to have concluded such a Peace as would have afforded a monarchy powerful and happily added to this kingdom, had not the unfortunate madness (for I can give it no other name) of my lord of Glamorgan, and the necessary proceedings thereupon, cast all things back into a posture as uncertain and more dangerous than ever. You will receive from my lord-lieutenant and the council here, a punctual relation of the matter of fact; and it is referred to me to convey it to you, and by you to his majesty, the circumstances and causes of the whole proceedings against his brother. About ten days since, matters of the Treaty growing near to a conclusion, and in confidence that all preparations made by my lord of Glamorgan and the Irish, as they assured us, for the speedy sending over of 3000 men for the relief of Chester, which were to be made up 10,000 before the beginning of March, it was thought necessary that it should confer with the said earl of Glamorgan, and some of the Irish commissioners; to the end that, before my lord-lieutenant's final consent to the articles of the Treaty, the business of the king's supply might be reduced from discourse to a certainty, and directed in the most advantageous way for his service: to which end we had respect to in what was since discovered. The said earl of Glamorgan, and some of the Irish commissioners then at Kilkenny, were earnestly invited hither both by my lord-lieutenant and myself. Upon Monday last, the day before the said earl of Glamorgan was expected in town, my lord-lieutenant received out of the North, from an honest and well-affected person, the copy which is sent you of my lord of Glamorgan's Articles and Oath with the confederate Catholics, which had been read in the parliament last night, and which I met in October last at Sago. At that time I observed so many circumstances that we were apt to think it a forgery and plot of the parliamentary rebels against the king, to consider in the circumstances, humours, and past times of the matter; and, soon after, a second and third copy of the same coming to other persons, both Letters to the effect of this notice, it was then thought high time to take the

business into most serious consideration: which I did by my lord-lieutenant and myself, assisted by some of the wisest and best affected persons here, we soon concluded, that if these things were once published, and that they could be proved to be such by his majesty's authority, they could have no less fatal effects than to make an endless brooding, and to include in the firmest and strongest opinion his majesty, of the reality of this Irish Rebellion, that that he was a party and assent to treasonable perversity, even in ways so monstrous, ugly and peridious; and consequently, that there would be a general revolt from him of a good Protestants with whom this opinion could take place. Now when we considered the circumstances concerning the truth of this transaction on my lord of Glamorgan's part, and how impossible a matter it was for any man to be so mad as to enter into such an agreement, without powers from his majesty; and there being some kind of a formal authority vouched in the Articles themselves, we did also conclude, that probably the greatest part of the world, who had no other knowledge of his majesty than by outward appearances, would be inclined to be true; and according to that belief, unless his majesty were suddenly and eminently vindicated by those who might falsely pretend to know his intent, it would be so, and it was also concluded by us, That less than an arrest of the earl of Glamorgan, upon suspicion of high treason, could not be a vindication of his majesty eminent or loud enough; and that this part could not properly, nor effectually, be performed by any other person than myself, be in regard of my place and trusts near his majesty: That the business of Ireland had passed, for the most part, through my hands: That I attend his majesty about the time of the date of his majesty's pretended commission: That since that time I had, by his majesty's command, written to the Irish Commissioners a Letter, whereof I send you a copy, so diametrically opposite to the said earl's transactions: and, lastly, in regard that my lord-lieutenant, and otherwise his majesty's vindication in this kind might properly have belonged, was generally thought to be unworthy, cowardly, and against the matter, in case there were any such secret authority given by his majesty to the earl of Glamorgan.—This being our unanimous judgment of what was fit to be done, and by whom, the only question that remained was, to the point of time; in which we were all of opinion, That if we deferred till the business grew more pressing, our delay would beget such mischiefs, as his majesty's vindication would lose much of its force, and be thought rather applied to a necessity, than to the impunity of the thing, and either to the pernicious effects, than to the detestable cause itself: notwithstanding, I must confess unto you, that the consideration of frustrating the supplies of 3000 men which were so confidently affirmed to be in readiness for the relief of Chester, in case the conclusion of that

"C. R. His majesty having received information, That some commissioners were entered into a Treaty with some commissioners of the said King of Spain, and Church there in Ireland: whereupon the

liking, or approbation of his majesty: his majesty having, in his former Messages for a Per-

subjects in all his kingdoms, to send this De-

majesty's service, had a commission to that

belonging either to Church or Lanty: That it

ledge. And his majesty doth protest, That,

arrested and restrained, as is abovesaid, he never heard, nor had any kind of notice, that

of these Articles, as aforesaid, both to

lutions. And for the further vindication of his majesty's honour and integrity herein, he doth declare, That he is so far from consider-

doth absolutely disavow him therein; and

ness, presumption, or folly, hath so hazarded

those Articles of his own head, without the

council there. But true it is that, for the

tant Subjects in Ireland, whose case was daily represented unto him to be so desperate, his

tenant to treat and conclude such a Peace there as might be for the safety of the crown, the preservation of the Protestant Religion,

and public professions.—But to the end that

majesty's repair to London for a Personal

pass or safe-conduct with a blank sent, for a

Peace there but with their consent; which, in

in his former Messages, he doth now declare,

nforsaint, shall be admitted, and a Peace

to begin immediately after the conclusion of the Peace, the disbanding of all forces on both

erected since these present troubles; so

the power of the Militia shall intirely

withstand, as before.—And, for the better

security, his majesty the people shall be
 with care and diligence, that the
 houses and lands of the state shall be
 state and good order, that the
 or, quamdiu se bene gesserint, which shall
 be best liked, to be accountable to none but
 the king and the two houses of parliament.
 As for matter of Religion; his majesty doth
 farther declare that, by a letter bearing his
 Majesty's Message of the 15th instant, he has
 of their consciences who will not communicate
 in the service already established by act of par-
 liament in this kingdom, he intends that all
 other protestants, having the same consciences,
 may in and towards the civil government,
 have the free exercise of their religion, accord-
 ing to their own way. And, for the total re-
 moval of all fears and jealousies, his majesty
 is willing to agree, that, upon the coming of
 of Peace, there shall be a general act of obli-
 vion and free Pardon, as follows: That, from
 the time of his said Majesty's departure from
 the said Parliament, he shall not be bound by
 the said Propositions, nor by any other
 Scotland and his subjects, nor by any other
 nation or people, to do any thing contrary to
 what is here mentioned touching the Militia,
 and the naming of officers of state and judges,
 shall likewise extend to his said Majesty's
 land. And now, his majesty, in his said
 and clearly expressed his desire, that the
 sires of making a happy and well-grounded
 Peace, if any person shall decline that happi-
 ness by opposition, so as to be a hindrance
 to the same, he will stand by the said
 and will be ready to do his utmost
 to put him in a full and perfect possession
 of the ancient and happy government of
 this kingdom, under which the English have
 so long flourished. Given at the Court at
 Oxford, 20th Jan. 1645."

There is a Memorandum entered in the
 Journals, of some Blots that were in the origi-
 nal Message of the king, it was ordered that
 particularly specified: however, it was ordered
 by the house, as usual, to be corrected
 both to the committee and the Scots Com-
 missioners; but with this declaration, That to
 prevent any misapprehensions, was hereby re-
 served, "That these Blots were in the King's
 'Letter before it came to their lordships.'"

There is also a Memorandum entered in the
 for appointment of the Earl of Leicester, and a member of the com-
 mission, to be for one year, and to be paid
 for one whole year; that all treaties with the
 rebels and king's enemies should be made
 the time of the war, and that the
 should be managed by parliament, and that
 no governor be placed there but by their
 consent.

[Copies sent the Scots Army.] His
 Majesty's letters received by the committee
 of the house of commons, and the house of
 commons, that they, having received the
 Copy of the letter of the Scots commissioners,
 being ready, had thought fit to acquaint them

lordships with the same. Accordingly, a Let-
 ter from the committee in Cumberland: anno-

Carlisle: a third from the committee at York:
 and a fourth from the committee residing with

upon: 1. That in the Scots Army, in this king-

1000 dragoons, according to the Treaty. 2.

houses, that are of the committee of both king-

lords agreed.

that Order.

came to the following Resolutions upon it: 1.

"That the King's Letter hath given no satis-

to negotiate with the rebels in Ireland. 2.

That a copy of the privy-seal, and articles

be sent to the king; with the Answer to this

the first business peremptorily, the king's last Let-

ter shall be taken into further consideration:

and that Mr. Speaker put the house in mind

thereof." Accordingly,

the following Orders and Resolutions thereupon: 1.

"That it be left to the committee that shall be

appointed to prepare an Answer to this Letter,

to observe the contrarieties in this Letter to

the King's last proposition, and to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

committee of the house of commons, to the

and of them all to the parliament; although
 it was provided, that if any person should
 be elected, who was not a member of the
 parliament, he should not be admitted to
 sit in the house, until he had taken the
 oath of allegiance to the parliament.

of their power was limited and defined: only,
 the lords and commons of the said
 parliament, the Lords Spiritual, how and when
 they should be summoned, and what
 they should do, were to be determined by
 the parliament; and so, by the
 authority of the parliament, the lords and
 commons, as well as the judges, were
 to be bound to the obedience of the
 ordinance; the lords and commons having it
 in their power, to suspend and exclude
 any person, who was not a member of the
 parliament, from sitting in the said
 parliament; and for the preventing of an indefinite and
 undetermined course of proceedings, it was
 fit, for the present, that the particular cases
 wherein persons should be suspended from the
 ordinance, should be enumerated; with express declaration,
 that the power of the parliament, for such cases as were
 left out of the said enumeration; which accord-
 ingly having since taken into their serious

consideration, they have thought fit to re-
 quire, which hath taken up much time; for
 the avoiding, as far as possible may be, all
 such exceptions, as shall be made, in
 wherein persons should be suspended from the
 ordinance, that the persons, who are
 suspended from the ordinance, should be
 notified, that they are so suspended, and
 that they are to be so suspended, until they
 shall be restored to the ordinance.

unlawfully detained from that Ordinance, as
 to the persons, who are so suspended, as to
 away who are unfit to partake therein; and to
 the intent also that a full and speedy course
 be taken, to suspend all such offenders from the Lord's
 ordinance, and to the intent likewise, that all

persons, who are so suspended, should be
 notified, that they are so suspended, and
 that they are to be so suspended, until they
 shall be restored to the ordinance.

communicate a long space in the said ordi-
 nance; and to the intent likewise, that all
 persons, who are so suspended, should be
 notified, that they are so suspended, and
 that they are to be so suspended, until they
 shall be restored to the ordinance.

and to the intent likewise, that all
 persons, who are so suspended, should be
 notified, that they are so suspended, and
 that they are to be so suspended, until they
 shall be restored to the ordinance.

it shall be, be given by the ministry, in the
 presence of the parliament, and in the
 presence of the lords and commons, and in the
 presence of the judges, and in the presence
 of the persons, who are so suspended, and in the
 presence of the persons, who are to be so suspended,
 until they shall be restored to the ordinance.

so elected, and accepting such election; and
 that the persons, who are so elected, should be
 notified, that they are so elected, and that they
 are to be so elected, until they shall be restored
 to the ordinance.

party elected, and expressed in any Ordinance
 of parliament to be a sufficient cause of suspen-
 sion from the ordinance; and that the persons,
 who are so suspended, should be notified, that
 they are so suspended, and that they are to be
 so suspended, until they shall be restored to the
 ordinance.

exceptions exhibited: and that the persons,
 who are so suspended, should be notified, that
 they are so suspended, and that they are to be
 so suspended, until they shall be restored to the
 ordinance.

That the treasurers shall have power to exe-
 cute, and to the intent likewise, that all
 persons, who are so suspended, should be
 notified, that they are so suspended, and that
 they are to be so suspended, until they shall be
 restored to the ordinance.

and another to be chosen in his place. VII.
 That the persons, who are so elected, should be
 notified, that they are so elected, and that they
 are to be so elected, until they shall be restored
 to the ordinance.

from giving or receiving, and any Elder from
not execute that office during his suspension,
XXII. That if any Minister, or other Officer of the

XXI. That if any Minister, or other Officer of the
sial, Provincial, or National Assembly, they
such suspension of any minister, the classis
ment Maintenance for that end, out of the
play the same for that purpose. XXIII. That

the party is hereby enjoined to forbear coming
terminated, or until he give satisfaction to the
it was that the commons came to a resolution
to invite the prince of Wales into the parlia-

the party is hereby enjoined to forbear coming
terminated, or until he give satisfaction to the
it was that the commons came to a resolution
to invite the prince of Wales into the parlia-
having agreed to this, a committee of both
houses was appointed to prepare a Letter, to
be sent to the general, and in it another of in-
into the Isle of Scilly, and were in great pain
presented a draught of a Letter to be sent to

There is not a copy of this Letter entered in
either of the Journals; but it seems it did not
it, the question was put, Whether to agree
Vol. III.

with the lords in the Letter to be sent to the
The question thus passing in the negative, ano-
this Letter away, because they said it might

XXII. That if any Minister, or other Officer of the
sial, Provincial, or National Assembly, they
such suspension of any minister, the classis
ment Maintenance for that end, out of the
play the same for that purpose. XXIII. That
the party is hereby enjoined to forbear coming
terminated, or until he give satisfaction to the
it was that the commons came to a resolution
to invite the prince of Wales into the parlia-
having agreed to this, a committee of both
houses was appointed to prepare a Letter, to
be sent to the general, and in it another of in-
into the Isle of Scilly, and were in great pain
presented a draught of a Letter to be sent to

Victory produced the following Order; "Or-
ster, and in the other parts of the kingdom, for
and with so little loss of English blood; which,
beginning of the year, into such a condition as

the party is hereby enjoined to forbear coming
terminated, or until he give satisfaction to the
it was that the commons came to a resolution
to invite the prince of Wales into the parlia-
having agreed to this, a committee of both
houses was appointed to prepare a Letter, to
be sent to the general, and in it another of in-
into the Isle of Scilly, and were in great pain
presented a draught of a Letter to be sent to
There is not a copy of this Letter entered in
either of the Journals; but it seems it did not
it, the question was put, Whether to agree
Vol. III.

heartly thanks; and as they are resolved to

mons, with a desire that it might be communi-

an happy use might be made, conducing to the

the form of a Letter to be sent to the Prince
of Wales; which was in hæc verba:

quarters; and to reside in such place, and with

tempore. Wm. LENTHALL, Speaker of the

n safe and well-grounded Peace. His majesty

tempt to come, within the lines of communi-

raise such forces as they shall think necessary

coming; to suppress any that shall happen

hun; to prevent resort to him, and to secure

subjects, he proposeth that he, with his said

free pardon; and where his majesty will fur-

yet was, by a trumpeter. This Answer ran in

"May it please your majesty; We your

stance of the Vote ran thus : " Be it ordained,
' The State of the Q uestion, &c.' in the Book

and ordain, That the author is a person highly
into a way of examination to find out the nu-

Mr. Whitlocke writes, ' That it was not

following Declaration in Answer to the said
as shall be necessary; and that they be set

A Declaration of the Commons of Eng-

against all arbitrary Government; and
maintaining a right Understanding he-

" We the commons, in parliament assem-

by the king, and those that did adhere unto
public good were misrepresented, and the mind
of many possessed with a belief that our reso-
needless tears and jealousies; and that there

And now observing, that (when it hath pleased

other grounds; putting false constructions as
us upon the things under present debate; and

not ceasing, as well in print as otherwise, to
in the undertaking this war, and to recede
Treaties between the two kingdoms; and that
and bleeding distractions, in order to alter the
kingdom; to leave all government in the

yet foreseeing that, if credit be given to such
dangerous insinuations and false surmises, the

nantient and fundamental government of this
kingdom; to preserve the rights and liberties

[illegible][illegible]

and kingdom; that there may be a fair possi-

thereof; and do presume that no interpretation

be suitable to the first just ends for which it

of any forced constructions of that Covenant:

in so great haste to communicate it to the

Westminster, had presented a Petition to the

‘An attempt to sacrifice all our civil liberties
to rest them with a power as great or greater
in the bishops’ hands.’ However, on the
consideration by the commons; when the magistrates

tellers for the majority, sir John Evelyn

A NARRATIVE of the Matter of Fact con-
cerning the Breach of the Privilege of

"The parliament, by the fundamental laws
great privilege, to be the supreme judicatory:

or either of the houses of parliament, and no other; and to deliver their opinions and advices.

quited; with a prohibition, that they do not

such a Discipline and Government as may be
apt to procure and preserve the peace of the
Churches abroad: and to deliver their opinions

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as a law by both houses, be agreeing or dis-

Matter of Fact arising from the Petition
itself.

"The Assembly of Divines, under the name

[illegible]

Christ hath not given that power,) and to be, in

$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_q$ is a finite field of order q , \mathbb{F}^n is the n -dimensional vector space over \mathbb{F} , and \mathbb{F}^n is the n -dimensional vector space over \mathbb{F} .

rated, (placed, in part by the said laws in com-

Table 1. Mean values of the variables measured during the three trials

	Pre-trial	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3
Time (min)	60.7 ± 1.9	60.8 ± 1.9	60.7 ± 1.9	60.7 ± 1.9
Heart rate (beats min ⁻¹)	132.5 ± 1.9	132.5 ± 1.9	132.5 ± 1.9	132.5 ± 1.9
Stroke volume (L min ⁻¹)	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9
Cardiac output (L min ⁻¹)	13.8 ± 1.9	13.8 ± 1.9	13.8 ± 1.9	13.8 ± 1.9
Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	93.5 ± 1.9	93.5 ± 1.9	93.5 ± 1.9	93.5 ± 1.9
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	125.5 ± 1.9	125.5 ± 1.9	125.5 ± 1.9	125.5 ± 1.9
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	81.5 ± 1.9	81.5 ± 1.9	81.5 ± 1.9	81.5 ± 1.9
Pulse wave velocity (m s ⁻¹)	5.5 ± 1.9	5.5 ± 1.9	5.5 ± 1.9	5.5 ± 1.9
Flow (L min ⁻¹)	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9
Pressure (mmHg)	93.5 ± 1.9	93.5 ± 1.9	93.5 ± 1.9	93.5 ± 1.9
Resistance (mmHg L ⁻¹ min)	8.8 ± 1.9	8.8 ± 1.9	8.8 ± 1.9	8.8 ± 1.9
Compliance (L mmHg ⁻¹)	1.1 ± 1.9	1.1 ± 1.9	1.1 ± 1.9	1.1 ± 1.9
Stiffness (mmHg L ⁻¹)	0.9 ± 1.9	0.9 ± 1.9	0.9 ± 1.9	0.9 ± 1.9
Wave reflection (%)	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9
Reflection index (%)	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9
Augmentation index (%)	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9	15.5 ± 1.9
Forward wave (L min ⁻¹)	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9
Backward wave (L min ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Net flow (L min ⁻¹)	9.0 ± 1.9	9.0 ± 1.9	9.0 ± 1.9	9.0 ± 1.9
Power (W)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Energy (J)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Impedance (N m ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Strain (%)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Stress (N m ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Velocity (m s ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Acceleration (m s ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Displacement (m)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Force (N)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Moment (Nm)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Angular velocity (rad s ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Angular acceleration (rad s ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Joint angle (°)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Joint angular velocity (° s ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
Joint angular acceleration (° s ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG (V)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG power (W)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG energy (J)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG impedance (N m ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG strain (%)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG stress (N m ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG velocity (m s ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG acceleration (m s ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG displacement (m)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG force (N)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG moment (Nm)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG angular velocity (° s ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG angular acceleration (° s ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG joint angle (°)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG joint angular velocity (° s ⁻¹)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9
EMG joint angular acceleration (° s ⁻²)	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9	1.5 ± 1.9

and by the will and appointment of Christ;

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rated."

in a fair manner, unto the Assembly of Divines,
the Vote of the house upon this Breach of

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

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ment; which were read one by one, and,

"Whereas it is resolved by the house of

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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2. the second group of authors (e.g., Berman and
3. the third group of authors (e.g., Berman and

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware, software, and data involved in the process.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved. The next step is to define the goals and objectives of the project. This will help to determine the scope of the work and the resources required. The third step is to develop a detailed plan of action. This should include a timeline, a budget, and a list of tasks to be completed. The final step is to implement the plan and monitor progress. This will involve regular communication and reporting to ensure that the project is on track and that any issues are identified and resolved promptly.

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in the Congregational Eldership or Presbytery,

persons; and whether such powers are in

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware, software, and data involved. For example, in a web application, the components might include the server, the database, and the client-side code.

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same ; and in what particulars, concerning the
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appeared in his church; and when in 1890

...the following persons are appointed to the same:

this day, the lords received a Letter from the
 ... of the ... of the ...

honourable houses with a Proclamation published in the following words:—
 Durham: that his majesty came into Newcastle without any solemnity; and that none of his subjects should receive any arms, or that garrison, without a warrant from the Council of this nation, unless they have a warrant from the Council of the said county; and that he directed to their army, forthwith emitted a Proclamation, inhibiting all his subjects, of whatsoever

mities of their army with directions, that they proceed with the joint advice and consent of

S.

Sent having, by a quick march, conveyed him

[illegible]

as were to be presented to him from them; and
I myself hither, only to secure his own person,
and with no intention to continue this war any

see a happy and well-grounded Peace, thereby

ance the settling of Religion ought to be the

the space of 7 years; and, after the expiration

His majesty will do whatsoever is possible for

[illegible][illegible]

to the rest of the Garrisona." Newcastle May

"C. R. Trusty and well-beloved, we greet

when they shall be in the kingdom of Scotland;

committee for the providing of the said sum,

But whereas by a letter from the par-

according to the style of that kingdom, they do

to the said committee, and to the said

to both houses, and to the Scots commis-

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My lords and gentleman; Though I have

relation to this kingdom since the beginning of this war, yet I had never the happiness to be with your lordships till now; wherein I reverence God's providence, that he hath brought down, yea, I may say in your lordships power,

great a work, as no age nor history can parallel such a reformation set forth unto them, much

be instrumental in it. And as the work is

ed, but principalities and powers, the rulers

was in difficulties, if the kingdom of Scotland their peace to concur with this king-

two, who are so many ways one; all of one (as brethren do) which I wish were also re- the two kingdoms shall think fit: for I dare say, not the greatest kingdom in the earth can pre- the other.—I will forbear at this time to speak of the many jealousies I hear are suggested, for as I do not love them, so I delight not to mention them: only one I cannot forbear to speak of, as if the kingdom of Scotland were

niters, or them, hath a natural affection to

then destroyed; which I hope I need not to

I can, if it were needful, presently produce

dertakings and coming in at such a season of

therefore I am the more bold to desire your which I wish may be for a short time, they may

ters enlarged; lest their lying in too narrow

that which all profess they desire; I hope it is what all do aim at: sure I am, it is that which of some former experiences, as an argument

• From the original edition, published by . . . of London, by . . . 1640

Manchester, the fountain, as I conceive, of
 changed me for taking a Castle from the en-
 hers in Yorkshire, and is so closely glued in
 for his good Service in faithfully delivering
 or betraying Crowland to the Catholics; and
 never called, nor that I could hear desired to
 call, to account his officer or officers that
 basely, cowardly, and treacherously betrayed
 and delivered Lincoln up to the enemy, with-
 out striking one stroke, or staying till so much
 as a troop of horse or a trumpet came to
 demand it. His lordship's head, it seems,
 makes him he cannot be quiet till he ut-
 General Cromwell's charge against him, fully
 proved in the house of commons, be revived,
 which is of as high a nature, I believe, as
 ever any charge given in there; the epi-
 tome of which I have by me, and his lordship

I of Henry earl of Stamford, a peer of this king-
 dom.

viz. 'And for my lord of Stamford at present
 I desire him but to remember one Article
 made at the delivery of Exeter, which it may
 be, in time, will cool his furious endeavors
 to enslave the free people of England.' III.

was brought to their bar, to answer concerning
 to

maliciously, to scandalize and dishonour the
 rights and authorities, did then add thereto, in
 contempt of the said house of peers, at the

and defence of Lieutenant-colonel John Lil-
 burne, given to the Lords at their Bar, the

petent, proper, and legal tryers and judges,
 the commons of England in parliament as-
 sembled, which Paper is herewith annexed,

my lords, you being, as you are called, peers,
 merely made by prerogative, and never in-
 trusted or empowered by the commons of
 England, &c.' And in another place thereof,
 concerning the lords and their proceedings in

following, 'I do here, at your open bar, pro-
 test against all your present proceedings with

Great Charter, which all you have sworn
 inviolably to observe, and caused the coun-
 fore my lords, I do hereby declare, and am
 resolved, as in duty bound to God, myself,
 country, and posterity; to maintain my legal
 liberties to the last drop of my blood, against

do from you, and your bar, as intruders
 and usurping judges, appeal to the bar and
 tribunal of my competent, proper, and legal
 assembled in parliament.' And, in pursuance

liament, viz. 'Their lordships sitting by virtue
 tion or consent of the people, have, as Magna
 Charta, and other good laws of the land tell

whatsoever, in any criminal cause, either for
 life, limb, liberty, or estate: but contrary

my freedom and liberty, they have lately and
 illegally endeavoured to try me, a commoner,
 at their bar; for which I, under my hand and
 seal, protested to their faces against them, as
 violent and illegal encroachers upon the rights
 and liberties of me and all the commons of
 England, a copy of which I herewith in print
 send you: and at their bar I openly appealed

in parliament; for which their lordships did
 illegally, arbitrarily, and tyrannically, commit
 me to prison into your custody; which Pro-

the great trust in them reposed; and are

with which they are invested, and stir up

A printed Paper was also brought into the

"That the earl of Manchester hath been

"The earl of Manchester's Vindication
 himself against this Charge, as presented to

[illegible][illegible]

(then called Sir Edw Hyde) Sir John Marley,
Sir Nicholas Cole, Sir J. A. Riddell, Sir J. A. R.
Trotter, Mr R. L. L., now called
Sir J. A. R. Mr David Jackson, Sir George
Stuart, George Carter, Esq (now called Sir
George Carter) Sir James Munro, Knt,
Ed Lane, Esq (now called Sir Ed Lane), Sir
Edw Norton, John Ashurst, Esq Sir
Fox Herbert, Knt his Majesty's attorney-
general, Earl of Harcourt, and Harcourt, Lord
Rae, George Gordon, sometime master of
Horse, James Gordon, sometime Earl of
Montrose, Robert Stewart, sometime Nicholas,
Esq, Robert Pollock, sometime Earl of
Marischal, James Gordon, sometime Vice Admiral,
Robert Gordon, sometime Earl of Aberdeen,
James Gordon, sometime Earl of Argyll, James
Gordon, sometime Earl of Argyll, Patrick
Russett, sometime Earl of Bath, James Gordon,
sometime Earl of Bath, Master Marischal, some-
time Master of Horse, George Gordon, sometime
Master of Horse of Scotland, Colonel John
Gordon, Graham of Gordon, Mr. John Max-
well, sometime President of the
And at such times as the present bill
comes for reason, shall be concerned before
the act of 1685 shall be passed.

Sec. 2. *1688.* All Papists and Popish Subjects have been, now are, or shall be, excommunicated, or *excommunicati* by virtue of the petition of the estates of the county of Wilt, and of the county of Wilts, the earl of Worcester, lord Herbert, Richard Smith, esq. and of Worcester, lord Bruce, John W. esq. lord Arundell of Wiltour, sir James Howard, sir John Mordaunt, sir Ch. Smith, John Paston, sir Benjamin Jans, James and Henry earl of Newcastle, in the petition of Richard, Wm. Smith of Beery, esq. and sir Henry Bed-

Issue Quarterly — All persons who have had any hand in the printing, designing or issuing the Relation of Ireland, except such persons as, having engaged in the said relation, have received therefor wages, or come to the purchase of it, and

[illegible]

darkness. I shall need to say no more but that I am with your excellency's worth; posterity will honour your name; and that the whole house of commons, in order to your service, shall be ready to do any reasonable services; the beginning, continuance, and effect, whereof I must solely attribute to your wisdom, the Lord be praised.

In this extra hour, however, which is modest a man, as sir Thomas Faulx is universally called, he made a short Answer, expressing that he would be ready to do any service that might be returned; and that he accounted it his duty to be so.

ford. Towards the close of this month a letter was delivered to the lords a letter, with some examinations, which did concern two persons.

The first was a letter from the Lord of the Isle of Man, which was delivered to the lords, and the second was a letter from the Lord of the Isle of Man, which was delivered to the lords.

would please to put it into a way of examination. After debate, this question was put, Whether it should be referred to a committee appointed; and that the house of commons should be so.

to appoint a committee of their own house, which was agreed to.

The committee was appointed, and they were to examine the letter, and to report to the house.

sign of the Bull in Truro, together with Mr. [Name], who was then in the house.

about 4 years last past, was a gentleman of the house, who was then in the house.

rode in his troop; and about that time there was a letter from the Lord of the Isle of Man, which was delivered to the lords.

to the Lord of the Isle of Man, and was then one of the lords, who was then in the house.

Northumberland and Pembroke, from each 2000*l.*, which they had sent to the king; and that the king had sent to the king.

beds 3 or 4 days; that sir George Cregues of the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king.

London; and that sir Tho. Longueville, near 2 years past, that he had 4 or 500*l.* sent by some of the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king.

the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king.

the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king.

the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king, which sir Poynings Moore, a member of the king.

Nov. 28. A committee of the commons Answer to the Scots Commissioners Papers, and this day, it was read in that house. After

the servant being desired to stay a little, they came to him again, and gave him a letter, which was sealed up as it was and wrapped in a

no warrant to receive it back if it was the pressing it on him, he took both. The letter was then delivered to the house.

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the servant being desired to stay a little, they came to him again, and gave him a letter, which was sealed up as it was and wrapped in a

their Army's evacuating this kingdom; and

$$\begin{aligned} & \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a basis for } V \text{ if and only if } \\ & \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a linearly independent set and} \\ & \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Theorem 1.1. Let } V \text{ be a vector space and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ be a basis for } V. \\ & \text{Then } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a linearly independent set and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Theorem 1.2. Let } V \text{ be a vector space and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ be a linearly independent set.} \\ & \text{Then } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a basis for } V \text{ if and only if } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Theorem 1.3. Let } V \text{ be a vector space and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ be a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Then } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a basis for } V \text{ if and only if } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a linearly independent set.} \\ & \text{Theorem 1.4. Let } V \text{ be a vector space and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ be a basis for } V. \\ & \text{Then } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a linearly independent set and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Theorem 1.5. Let } V \text{ be a vector space and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ be a linearly independent set.} \\ & \text{Then } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a basis for } V \text{ if and only if } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Theorem 1.6. Let } V \text{ be a vector space and } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ be a spanning set.} \\ & \text{Then } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a basis for } V \text{ if and only if } \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ is a linearly independent set.} \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

And whereas the said James, Earl of Mar, and
 Robert, Duke of Gordon, have been declared
 by the said Act to be traitors to the said
 Majesty of Great Britain, and to the
 Majesty of Scotland, and to the
 Majesty of the Parliament of Scotland,

[illegible]

No. 1043; and for due recompence and full

wh

e

b

m

d

1. $\pi_{\alpha} \in \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -module. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 2. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 3. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 4. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 5. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 6. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 7. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 8. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 9. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.
 10. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$. $\pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \cong \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0) \oplus \pi_{\alpha}^{-1}(0)$.

[illegible]

the sum of 12,000/- before excepted, shall be

[illegible]

Resolving the same the afternoon, 11. Last day

[illegible]

shall be, and be accounted, the payment of

delivered hostages; Sir Walter Riddell, knight, of the Order of the Bath, was present.

younger, kn^t. sir Arthur Forbes, kn^t. Tho.
Craig, of Rickarton, esq. sir Wm. Ker, kn^t.
John D. T. Wilkie, esq. of
W. J. D. of P. Apple, esq.

1. ms^{-1} 2. m^{-1} 3. m^{-1} 4. m^{-1} 5. m^{-1} 6. m^{-1} 7. m^{-1} 8. m^{-1} 9. m^{-1} 10. m^{-1} 11. m^{-1} 12. m^{-1} 13. m^{-1} 14. m^{-1} 15. m^{-1} 16. m^{-1} 17. m^{-1} 18. m^{-1} 19. m^{-1} 20. m^{-1} 21. m^{-1} 22. m^{-1} 23. m^{-1} 24. m^{-1} 25. m^{-1} 26. m^{-1} 27. m^{-1} 28. m^{-1} 29. m^{-1} 30. m^{-1} 31. m^{-1} 32. m^{-1} 33. m^{-1} 34. m^{-1} 35. m^{-1} 36. m^{-1} 37. m^{-1} 38. m^{-1} 39. m^{-1} 40. m^{-1} 41. m^{-1} 42. m^{-1} 43. m^{-1} 44. m^{-1} 45. m^{-1} 46. m^{-1} 47. m^{-1} 48. m^{-1} 49. m^{-1} 50. m^{-1} 51. m^{-1} 52. m^{-1} 53. m^{-1} 54. m^{-1} 55. m^{-1} 56. m^{-1} 57. m^{-1} 58. m^{-1} 59. m^{-1} 60. m^{-1} 61. m^{-1} 62. m^{-1} 63. m^{-1} 64. m^{-1} 65. m^{-1} 66. m^{-1} 67. m^{-1} 68. m^{-1} 69. m^{-1} 70. m^{-1} 71. m^{-1} 72. m^{-1} 73. m^{-1} 74. m^{-1} 75. m^{-1} 76. m^{-1} 77. m^{-1} 78. m^{-1} 79. m^{-1} 80. m^{-1} 81. m^{-1} 82. m^{-1} 83. m^{-1} 84. m^{-1} 85. m^{-1} 86. m^{-1} 87. m^{-1} 88. m^{-1} 89. m^{-1} 90. m^{-1} 91. m^{-1} 92. m^{-1} 93. m^{-1} 94. m^{-1} 95. m^{-1} 96. m^{-1} 97. m^{-1} 98. m^{-1} 99. m^{-1} 100. m^{-1}

castle, with the high castle in the same; the

the following theorem, which is a special case of the more general result of [1].

[illegible]

and, after that all the said army and forces

prison was, in the end of January, given up by his Scots subjects."

Sir Philip Warwick, a member of this parliament, but who had been expelled for taking part with the king, expresses himself thus:—"Whilst his majesty was employed in conferences with Heads of a great number of copies, the Scots knew so well how to vanquish him, that if he not admitted they sold him, it must be for less, they were forced to take a good price; for they were paid 2000*l.* of money in their marching from Newcastle, and delivering up of it to the army, a House of Burgh and Councillors; and were promised 200,000*l.* more to be secured upon the public faith. But if the English army had not fought themselves, and the Presbyterians had not taken part with parliament, the Independent party would soon have scattered the taxers' tail. And thus were extinguished, or thus vanished, those loud and public assertions the Scots had made, that they would not do so base an act as to render up their prince's person, who was come to them for safety in so great a danger; and that this act could not consist with their duty or allegiance, or Covenant, or with the honour of their army; it being contrary to the law and common practice of all nations, in the case even of private men; which London, their chancellor, public teachers, professors, and a conference of the two houses at Westminster. But at last silver out-weighed all these considerations, and the king was at last captured. The affairs of the two houses commencing, and brought to the city-house in Northampton-street, and debated his own chaplains and servants to do about him: a true Presbyterian Spirit."

Another Writer, who lived in those unhappy times, remarks,† "That the Propositions, sent to the king by the parliament, were the same declarations which they used to send, and therefore he would not assent to them. Nor did the Scots assent by them at first, but made some exceptions, as a just token of their desire, to make the parliament perceive they meant not to put the king into their hands again, so at last the bargain was made he would them, and by so paying him 200,000*l.* the king was put into their hands, and the commissioners would the king a parliament sent down to receive him." He adds, "That this action was the vile complexion of feigned religion, very coverousness, cowardice, perjury and treachery."

On the other side, Mr. Holford, who appears, by the Journals, to have been a Teller almost every Day out of the house relating to the Scots, not only accounts them from this charge, but charges. His account of this affair runs thus:

* *Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I.* London 1741, p. 235.

† *The History of the Civil Wars of England, from 1640 to 1660*, by Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.

‡ *Memoirs*, p. 62 to 69.

"The Scots had cause enough to have their valour prompt them that it was not safe for them to depart with their army, lay by their swords, and leave standing in this kingdom so great a force, which they knew to be so ill suited to the use, and might act to their prejudice; and, the king being in their power, perhaps force both him and the parliament to a peace disadvantageous to Scotland, and differing from those grounds, upon which, by the kingdom of England, they were engaged in this quarrel; or else make no peace at all, but interpose (as Cromwell to the earl of Manchester) to govern; and themselves govern by the sword, not only to the prejudice of Scotland but also ruin of England. The Scots had no thoughts but of settling a Peace, laying down of arms, calling the people, and all things, to revert into their old channel; therefore they were willing to be gone and return into their own country, in confidence that, after their departure, the army under sir Thomas Fairfax should likewise presently be dissolved, since there was no more need of any army at all; so they were willing to go. But then the question was, If they would go or not, and how the soldiers would be disposed to march out, who had not been paid in so many months, no more than as the Scots commissioners gave in an account of 800,000*l.* arrears. Here our gallants and gentlemen began they had them upon the hip, and should surely give them a little. They take the story some of the gentle Northern Peasants, as Mr. Baxter, and others, to inform what high sums they had raised upon the country, upon which they could do the Scots Army was in their debt, and therefore they would come to an account with them, which had been a sure way to have kept them in the kingdom 5 or 6 months longer. But to help that, our just pay-masters said, The army should march away, and some persons be left behind to see all affairs well settled; which did require very good directions to have made it justice, especially to have appeared so to the Scots, as to see that they were sent away without money, and then assailed the country-men, what the soldiers had taken, when he had seen what he thought good, the soldier did more that was for himself, and yet a pay to be thereby determined, would have been but kind measure. But the next day had been, for so it was, Fairfax to have gone to meet his army, which should have made it just and easy, and every thing; for this was the cry the Independents desired to bring. But it was then raised and pressed by the army. At last the well-wishers to peace, with much ado, prevailed in the house, and it was carried to offer the Scots a gross sum for all; so in part fair, and avoid the delay and disputes of an account; to which they presently agreed. Then the question was what sum. Here again we had a strong debate; for our gentlemen being by every way so well fixed to the principles to dissolve the Scots, and treat with them, it grew a little more and more point;

commissioners, the lowest sum that could be a time; with a protestation of theirs, that the army would not be satisfied with less, nor for these men to deny it; for if they could so as to have refused to go, it was where they with all the power they had; but in the end the better part, that is the moderate would march out by such a day.—Yet had our Bontefems one hope left, which was to quarrel with difficulty; (for they fought it out and lost) would march out by such a day.—Yet had our Bontefems one hope left, which was to quarrel

raised, and occasioned a thousand more; and king first, the Scots next, and then all such as desired peace within this kingdom; and have made them a smoother way to their damnable bringing in a confusion both in church and

covenant and treaty in this cause; which made

for the prosecution of it; therefore they had in all that related to his majesty's person; so

were necessitated to leave him in England;

to say to give the least blemish to the faithfulness and reality of the kingdom of Scotland, and the clearness of their proceedings; their

Mr. Rushworth acts in this affair as a particular crisis; for, after giving a copy of a Letter from the parliament of Scotland to that of England, to tell us,* "That the commissioners who were

him to Holdenby; at which his majesty did

land; that he came into their army for protec-

brought to Holdenby, where he arrived on

* Collections, vol. vi. p. 398.

† To the sentiments of the above-quoted

following reflection of Mr. Hall.

best for preparing all things which may contribute so much to the pence of this kingdom, and the relief of Ireland, to which it is not doubted but that you will contribute all that lies in your power. And we do hereby command you, that you do so.

32. That the excise in course shall be the second; and that the commission-officers shall be such as shall be appointed by the Council of War; and that a committee of lords and commons be appointed to consider of the same.

That a committee of lords and commons be appointed to consider of the same; and that the commission-officers shall be such as shall be appointed by the Council of War; and that a committee of lords and commons be appointed to consider of the same.

June 1. A Letter from sir Thomas Fairfax to him, together with a Paper called 'The

"Sir; We are commanded to transmit unto you a Paper, containing the Council of War's Declaration: and we do hereby command you, that you do so."

best for preparing all things which may contribute so much to the pence of this kingdom, and the relief of Ireland, to which it is not doubted but that you will contribute all that lies in your power. And we do hereby command you, that you do so.

Disbanding of the Army; providing for Widows, and for the maintenance of such as have lost their

to disband the Foot of this army. But, withal, to provide for the maintenance of such as have lost their

therem, providing for their indemnity, and for the maintenance of such as have lost their

out of the Kingdom; and also such a considerable part of their arrears to be paid to those

public services of unavoidable necessity; and

ceptance of their faithful services; and dispose the army to a cheerful and ready compliance with their resolution, that Ireland may be relieved, and this Kingdom recover a breathing

June 1. A Letter from sir Thomas Fairfax to him, together with a Paper called 'The Council of War's Declaration: and we do hereby command you, that you do so.'

sitting at Derby-House; Bury, May 30, 1647.

"My lords and gentlemen; Yesterday, towards evening, I received your lordships' letter

business to the same effect as the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 1947-48 season. The 1948-49 season was a record for the industry, with a total of 1,000,000 units produced.

1. *For the purpose of this study, the term "entrepreneur" is defined as an individual who identifies an opportunity and creates a new business venture, regardless of whether the venture is a new organization or an existing one.*

read: acclimation. The confusion we are in, long-

referred to as the "New York City" or "New York City" style. The style is characterized by a high collar, a long, flowing skirt, and a long, flowing train. The style is also characterized by a high collar, a long, flowing skirt, and a long, flowing train. The style is also characterized by a high collar, a long, flowing skirt, and a long, flowing train.

\mathbb{H}^n is a Hilbert space. The inner product is defined by

$$(f, g) = \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx$$
 where dx is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{H}^n . The norm is defined by

$$\|f\| = \sqrt{(f, f)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |u|^2 + \frac{1}{4} |u|^4 \right) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |u|^2 + \frac{1}{4} |u|^4 \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 2000. The data is presented in the following format:

[illegible]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ be a family of n subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_m\}$ be a family of m subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{C} = \{C_1, \dots, C_k\}$ be a family of k subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_l\}$ be a family of l subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{E} = \{E_1, \dots, E_p\}$ be a family of p subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{F} = \{F_1, \dots, F_q\}$ be a family of q subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{G} = \{G_1, \dots, G_r\}$ be a family of r subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, \dots, H_s\}$ be a family of s subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{I} = \{I_1, \dots, I_t\}$ be a family of t subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{J} = \{J_1, \dots, J_u\}$ be a family of u subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{K} = \{K_1, \dots, K_v\}$ be a family of v subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, \dots, L_w\}$ be a family of w subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{M} = \{M_1, \dots, M_x\}$ be a family of x subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{N} = \{N_1, \dots, N_y\}$ be a family of y subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{O} = \{O_1, \dots, O_z\}$ be a family of z subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{Q} = \{Q_1, \dots, Q_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{R} = \{R_1, \dots, R_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, \dots, T_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, \dots, V_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{W} = \{W_1, \dots, W_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{X} = \{X_1, \dots, X_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_1, \dots, Y_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{Z} = \{Z_1, \dots, Z_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{AA} = \{AA_1, \dots, AA_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{BB} = \{BB_1, \dots, BB_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{CC} = \{CC_1, \dots, CC_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{DD} = \{DD_1, \dots, DD_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{EE} = \{EE_1, \dots, EE_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{FF} = \{FF_1, \dots, FF_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{GG} = \{GG_1, \dots, GG_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{HH} = \{HH_1, \dots, HH_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{II} = \{II_1, \dots, II_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{JJ} = \{JJ_1, \dots, JJ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{KK} = \{KK_1, \dots, KK_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{LL} = \{LL_1, \dots, LL_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{MM} = \{MM_1, \dots, MM_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{NN} = \{NN_1, \dots, NN_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{OO} = \{OO_1, \dots, OO_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{PP} = \{PP_1, \dots, PP_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{QQ} = \{QQ_1, \dots, QQ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{RR} = \{RR_1, \dots, RR_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{SS} = \{SS_1, \dots, SS_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{TT} = \{TT_1, \dots, TT_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{UU} = \{UU_1, \dots, UU_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{VV} = \{VV_1, \dots, VV_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{WW} = \{WW_1, \dots, WW_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{XX} = \{XX_1, \dots, XX_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{YY} = \{YY_1, \dots, YY_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{ZZ} = \{ZZ_1, \dots, ZZ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{AAA} = \{AAA_1, \dots, AAA_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{BBB} = \{BBB_1, \dots, BBB_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{CCC} = \{CCC_1, \dots, CCC_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{DDD} = \{DDD_1, \dots, DDD_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{EEE} = \{EEE_1, \dots, EEE_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{FFF} = \{FFF_1, \dots, FFF_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{GGG} = \{GGG_1, \dots, GGG_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{HHH} = \{HHH_1, \dots, HHH_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{III} = \{III_1, \dots, III_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{JJJ} = \{JJJ_1, \dots, JJJ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{KKK} = \{KKK_1, \dots, KKK_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{LLL} = \{LLL_1, \dots, LLL_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{MMM} = \{MMM_1, \dots, MMM_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{NNN} = \{NNN_1, \dots, NNN_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{OOO} = \{OOO_1, \dots, OOO_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{PPP} = \{PPP_1, \dots, PPP_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{QQQ} = \{QQQ_1, \dots, QQQ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{RRR} = \{RRR_1, \dots, RRR_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{SSS} = \{SSS_1, \dots, SSS_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{TTT} = \{TTT_1, \dots, TTT_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{UUU} = \{UUU_1, \dots, UUU_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{VVV} = \{VVV_1, \dots, VVV_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{WWW} = \{WWW_1, \dots, WWW_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{XXX} = \{XXX_1, \dots, XXX_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{YYY} = \{YYY_1, \dots, YYY_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{ZZZ} = \{ZZZ_1, \dots, ZZZ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{AAAA} = \{AAAA_1, \dots, AAAA_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{BBBB} = \{BBBB_1, \dots, BBBB_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{CCCC} = \{CCCC_1, \dots, CCCC_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{DDDD} = \{DDDD_1, \dots, DDDD_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{EEEE} = \{EEEE_1, \dots, EEEE_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{FFFF} = \{FFFF_1, \dots, FFFF_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{GGGG} = \{GGGG_1, \dots, GGGG_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{HHHH} = \{HHHH_1, \dots, HHHH_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{IIII} = \{IIII_1, \dots, IIII_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{JJJJ} = \{JJJJ_1, \dots, JJJJ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{KKKK} = \{KKKK_1, \dots, KKKK_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{LLLL} = \{LLLL_1, \dots, LLLL_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{MMMM} = \{MMMM_1, \dots, MMMM_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{NNNN} = \{NNNN_1, \dots, NNNN_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{OOOO} = \{OOOO_1, \dots, OOOO_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{PPPP} = \{PPPP_1, \dots, PPPP_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of X . Let $\mathcal{QQQQ} = \{QQQQ_1, \dots, QQQQ_{10}\}$ be a family of 10 subsets of <

For Clonally we saw that there was

[illegible]

to desire that they would appoint a committee to consider of the petition, and to report to the house. Accordingly, a committee of both houses were appointed, and they reported that they had considered of the petition, and that they thought it fit that the petition should be referred to a committee of the house of commons, to consider of the petition, and to report to the house. The house of commons then resolved, that they would appoint a committee to consider of the petition, and to report to the house. Accordingly, a committee of both houses were appointed, and they reported that they had considered of the petition, and that they thought it fit that the petition should be referred to a committee of the house of commons, to consider of the petition, and to report to the house.

The parliament passed an Ordinance for abolishing apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

He had a Message to the houses from the King, they ordered him to be called in, and he presented a petition from the city of London, for the abolition of apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

My lords; I am sent by his majesty to the house of commons, to deliver to them a Message from the King, in relation to the petition from the city of London, for the abolition of apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

ter from Hildenby, of the 13th of May last, to the house of commons, for the abolition of apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

put? it passed in the negative.

The parliament passed an Ordinance for abolishing apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

proceedings, in the carrying on the great business of the nation.

The parliament passed an Ordinance for abolishing apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

prentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

was the first mover.

reconcile the same."

"Mr. Speaker; By my list, of Friday the 4th. instant, I gave you an account of what I had done, in relation to the petition from the city of London, for the abolition of apprentices, and servants, in their room; of which the house of commons were the first movers.

a rendezvous beyond Newmarket, an Indivine-

market. In this we durst not, in the condition

any other authority than that of both houses

Mountacute. P. S. In regard I was straight-

before the house, his majesty came down, and,
his speech to Cornet Joyce; who, representing

he was authorized to propound this to his ma-

parliament; but wishal asked, 'Whether he
had any authority from sir Tho. Fairfax; and

sir Tho. Fairfax was a member of the Army;
the king insisted that he was not answered;

of every regiment.' The king replied, 'That
seen such a commission before; and if they

king proceeded to say, 'That he came to Hol-

might send Messages to his two houses of par-
accordingly he had sent several Messages to

He desired therefore to know the reasons they
ed, 'That a plot, for these 4 years last con-

think upon to procure him a speedy and satis-
factory Answer to his former Messages. The
king returned, 'That he knew not a syllable

at his back, were to extort it, which were very

they gave him satisfaction to the reasonable

absolute force; and he thought they would

had never put any constraint upon him; they

that they would not force him in any thing

do a base thing; though they were masters of

general acclamation: Mr. Joyce adding, "That not a man of us shall be absent from the meeting."

then, to the utmost of their power; and,

capacity at present, they must acquiesce.' As the king turned back to go into the house,

THE KING OF SWEDEN WAS AT THE
HEAD OF HIS ARMY IN THE BATTLE OF POLSKA
IN 1704. HE WAS KILLED BY A CANNON BALL.
HE WAS BURIED IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S
AT STOCKHOLM.

AS THE KING OF SWEDEN WAS AT THE
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AT STOCKHOLM.

Petition from the City of London, on occasion
of the late war, for a guard of a whole regiment of Trained Bands,
to be kept at all times ready to march upon the city.
And this day a Petition was presented
from the City of London, containing the following
Petition.

$$L_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(L_0 + \sqrt{L_0^2 - 4 \Delta L} \right) \quad \text{for } L_0 > \Delta L$$
[illegible]

pal means, next under the providence of the Almighty, to preserve the peace and authority of the parliament, and to save the the people from the slavery to which they are now pressing and imminent danger; the great ruin and good afflictions that shall come upon the nation, when the petitioners will be so far from being satisfied with the king's decree with regard to, and have a commandment for that effect to the contrary, as being you trust the parliament your Petition, they will put them into such a way as they least not but will give you satisfaction."

The lord ordered that this Petition and Answer to it, with petition and answer, and that an Ordinance to be passed and carried into their house, pursuant to the desires of the city.

The commons had received the same Petition from the city two days before, and named a committee also to bring in an Ordinance according to the desire of the petitioners. And Mr. Whitlocke says, "They had the heartiest thanks to be rendered to the petitioners, and for presenting goods so seasonably for the safety of it; the continuance of which care was desired."

Self-denying Resolutions of the Commons. The commons have been since that a framing a Self-denying Ordinance for their own Members, which they have now resumed; after which they passed the following Votes: "That no Members shall receive any Profit of any Office, Grant, or Sequestration from the parliament. That no Members have received shall be paid, for the use of the parliament, or for the committee or execution. That no Members and Estates of all the members of the house, and that the law for payment of their debts." A day was also held for the petitioners to be paid, and that the petitioners should receive any reward or damages or recompense by these means, if the petitioners be first satisfied.

The petitioners of the Army, concerning the petitioners of the Army, were sent to the Earl of Nottingham, one of the commissioners sent to the Army, communicated in the following letter, &c.

To the great Lord the Earl of Nottingham, Speaker of the House of Peers, pro tempore.

"May it please your lordship; The Commons have been since that a framing a Self-denying Ordinance for their own Members, which they have now resumed; after which they passed the following Votes: "That no Members shall receive any Profit of any Office, Grant, or Sequestration from the parliament. That no Members have received shall be paid, for the use of the parliament, or for the committee or execution. That no Members and Estates of all the members of the house, and that the law for payment of their debts." A day was also held for the petitioners to be paid, and that the petitioners should receive any reward or damages or recompense by these means, if the petitioners be first satisfied."

from the general and his officers by Mr. Rushworth.

"By the Engagement of the Army at the last general rendezvous, near Newmarket, your lordship and the rest of the commissioners may be well witting the army had put themselves into for avoiding confusion or uncertainties; and, in order to a general satisfaction, in the point of disbanding, you may perceive by that a ready and sure way to bring that affair unto an issue, without any course that may endanger disorders or other inconveniences; but if you be, by your Instructions, bound up, or shall, of yourselves, think fit to see the Votes and Resolutions of the Houses communicated immediately to the several regiments, the Army being now at rendezvous, I shall, with my officers, be ready to attend your lordship and the rest of the Commissioners, in pursuance of your Instructions."

"Upon perusal of this Answer we have taken our instructions into consideration, and have ourselves obliged thereby to cause our Votes and Resolutions to be read, this day, at the rendezvous at the head of every regiment. The general's Answer having relation to an Engagement with the Army, and so finding the same in print, I send it your lordship inclosed. In satisfaction we have attended the rendezvous, and immediately imparted the Votes and Resolutions to the army, and find the general sense of the army conformable to that Engagement. I am, &c. C. NOTTINGHAM. Received, June 20 1647."

A SOLEMN ENGAGEMENT of the Army, under the Command of his Excellency sir Tho. Fairfax, with a Declaration of their Resolutions as to disbanding, &c. read, assented unto, and subscribed by all the Officers and Soldiers of the several Regiments, at the general Rendezvous near Newmarket, June 3, 1647.*

"Whereas, upon the Petition intended and agreed upon in the Army, in March last, to have been presented to the General, for the settling only of our due and necessary contributions, and the honourable use of our common treasure, as already proposed with a copy thereof, and (as by the sequel we suppose) with some special representation of the carriage and intention of the same, was intended to be done, down another for suppressing the Petition; and, within 2 or 3 days after, (upon further misinformations and scandalous suggestions of the same) was intended to be done."

* From the Original Edition, printed by Roger Daniel, Printer to the University of Cambridge. On the title whereof is this Indorsement: "At my Despatch, the humble Representation of the Deputies of the Army, together with their Engagement, be forthwith printed and published. Given under my Hand the 30th day of June, 1647. J. Fairfax."

and indirect practices of some malicious and un-loyal persons, as we set, pose, supplant, or otherwise abusing the parliament, a Declaration was published, in the name of both houses, highly censuring the said Petition; and desiring the petitioners, if they should proceed thereupon, no less than enemies to the state and disturbers of the public peace: and whereas, at the same time and since, divers eminent officers of the army have been brought into question and trouble about the said Petition; whereby both they and the rest of the officers were disabled or discouraged, for the time, from further acting or appearing therein on the soldiers behalf. And whereas, by the aforesaid proceedings and the effects thereof, the soldiers of this army (finding themselves so stopped in their means and way of knowing known their just grievances and desires, and by their officers were enforced to an unequal, but in that case necessary, way of correspondence and agreement amongst themselves; to chuse out of the several troops and companies several men, and these out of the whole number to chuse two or more for each regiment, to act in the name and behalf of the whole soldiery of the respective regiments, troops, and companies, in the prosecution of their rights and desires in the said petition, as also of their just satisfaction and redress in reference to the aforesaid proceedings upon and against the same, who have in reality acted and done many things to those ends; all which the soldiery do own and approve as their own acts. And whereas aforesaid, upon the sending down of Edmund Ashley, Sir Philip Jones, and those other officers of the army that were members of the house of commons, to quiet distempers in the army, and to suppress any disorders of having our grievances and desires again admitted or taken into consideration by any regular way, and without such necessary consultations as formerly; the officers and soldiers of the army, except some few dissenting officers, did again join in a Representation of their common grievances; and the officers, except as before, did agree upon a narrative Account of the Grievances, Respects, and Grievances of the Troopments in the Army, and the proceedings in relation thereto, whereby it appeared that expedients to remove or satisfy the same; both which were presented to the said parliament the last time, and from them referred to the house. And whereas the parliament, having thereupon voted a certain sum of money, only towards satisfaction of our Grievances, hath since proceeded to certain resolutions of

sudden disbanding the army by pieces; which resolution is contrary to what was promised before full and equal satisfaction be given to the whole army in any of the grievances; before effectual redress be made in relation in that, where the petitioning was signed to promise, as to some of the grievances; and before any satisfaction be made to some others most material; (as by the results of a general Council of War on Sunday, May 21, was in general declared and answered to be represented in particulars, by a Representation thereof, returned to us, as it, we cannot but acknowledge the said resolutions of disbanding us in such manner, as proceeding from the same resolutions are full of inconsistencies and attentions, and from the like indirect practices of the same persons, tending their intent and us, as the object of proceeding against us before intended and, and not without cruel and bloody purposes, (as some of them have not stuck to declare or announce under the body of the army shall be disarmed, or the soldiers shall be sent to other parts, to be put to the sword, and to execute other malicious intentions upon, all such particular officers and soldiers in the army, as had appeared to act in the premises behalf of the army. — And whereas, upon a late Petition to the General from the Agitators in behalf of the soldiery, grounded upon the preceding considerations, relating to the said Resolutions of disbanding, the said general council of war (to prevent the dangerous consequences of these resolutions, or practices, and to secure the interests, which the soldiery are now enjoying, the council was resolved, were and are now to have presented to the parliament the general list to contract and quarters of the army, and then to leave the execution of the same to the parliament, and that has executed will immediately send up to move and desire the parliament to send up a present petition, and petition, and resolutions of gathering, to remove the execution of the grievances, and to be sent up to the army, and not to disturb it by pieces hereafter, and to be made given to the army. — And whereas some of the regiments appointed for disbanding upon the third of September, have themselves from their quarters adjacent to their appointed rendezvous, are already taken to the headquarters; and the rest contracted to the quarters by order, according to the said advice of the council of war; we, the officers and soldiers of the several regiments hereafter named, are now met at a general rendezvous; and the regiments appointed as aforesaid to be disarmed have not appeared, nor can appear, but are either unwilling to appear, or the several addresses we receive from, appointed as aforesaid for their disbanding; and does the things have been done by several other parties or members of the army, necessary to the good order and contentment of the army, and the service of the crown. Now, inasmuch as we have no other way of justice,

These were Ireton, Fleetwood, Harrison, with many other officers of the army, who were about this time carried to the house of commons, in the count such as were dead, or had been expelled for adhering to the king; whereby they most effectually set aside their Self-denying Ordinance, and soon after gained a victory against the Presbyterian party in parliament.

under these veils and pretences, they seek to
 things, and should prefer a few self-seeking
 indeed we have found these men so active to
 instruments for their turn in that city, that we
 followed in times of such prejudices against those
 stript us of that interest, although our malici-
 of the Liberties of the subject, according to
 the Votes and Declarations of parliament;
 which, before we took up arms, were, by the

we think we have as much right to demand,
 and desire to see, a happy settlement, as we
 ple, in almost all the parts of the kingdom
 where we come, full of the sense of ruin and
 things before-mentioned, have a full and per-
 profess it now, we desire no Alteration of the
 Civil Government. We desire not to inter-
 do we seek to open a way to licentious Liberty,
 consciences. We profess, as ever, in these
 things, when the State have once made a set-
 tlement, we have nothing to say but to submit
 citizen, and every man that walks peaceably
 in a blameless conversation, and is beneficial
 to the commonwealth, may have liberty and
 policy of all states, and even to justice itself.—
 These, in brief, are our Desires and the things
 not go; and for the obtaining of these things
 we are drawing near your city: professing sin-

least offence: we come not to do any act to
 prejudice the being of parliaments, or to the
 hurt of this, in order to the present settlement
 of the kingdom: we seek the good of all, and
 we shall here wait, or remove to a further dis-
 that a speedy settlement of things be in hand,
 until they be accomplished; which done, we
 to disband or go for Ireland: and although
 far to gain the wealth thereof; yet, if not pro-
 voked by you, we do profess, rather than any
 such evil should fall out, the soldiers shall
 make their way through our blood to effect it:
 a public good, that rather than they will be
 aim at, and desire justice upon; or want the
 settlement of the kingdom's Peace and theirs,
 lose all: this may be a strong assurance to you
 that it is not your wealth they seek, but the

The Desires of the City of London in Con-

Council hath received a Letter, bearing date
 his Excellency sir Tho. Fairfax, and other com-
 the city; the which, in this dear time, may oc-

...and I'm glad you're all here. And your presence is a great help to me.

At the same time, the President has asked the cabinet and the staff to make a study of the economic situation in the country. He has also asked the people to make a study of the economic situation in the country. He has also asked the people to make a study of the economic situation in the country.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including sales, purchases, and expenses. It emphasizes the need for a systematic approach to record-keeping, such as using a ledger or accounting software, to ensure that all financial data is properly documented and organized.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the importance of regular financial review and analysis. It suggests that business owners should set aside time each week or month to review their financial statements, such as the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. This regular review allows them to identify trends, spot potential issues, and make informed decisions about the future of the business.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of budgeting and financial planning. It encourages business owners to create a realistic budget for their business, taking into account all expected income and expenses. By comparing actual performance against the budget, they can identify areas where they are overspending or underspending, and make adjustments accordingly.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the importance of seeking professional advice and assistance. It recognizes that managing the financial aspects of a business can be complex and overwhelming, especially for small business owners. It suggests that they consider consulting with a professional accountant or financial advisor who can provide expert guidance and help them navigate the complexities of business finance.

5. The fifth and final part of the document emphasizes the importance of staying up-to-date on financial news and trends. It suggests that business owners should regularly read financial publications, listen to podcasts, or attend seminars to stay informed about the latest developments in the financial world. This knowledge can help them make more informed decisions and stay ahead of the competition.

[illegible][illegible]

1. Mr. White was with the defendant on the night of the murder.

[illegible][illegible]

50 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039

It is important to note that the above results are based on the assumption that the distribution of the error term is normal. If this assumption is violated, the results may be biased. Therefore, it is important to check the normality of the error term. One way to do this is to use a normality test, such as the Shapiro-Wilk test or the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Another way is to visually inspect the residuals using a Q-Q plot or a histogram. If the residuals are normally distributed, the results are valid. If not, alternative methods should be used.

1. *Course of a river*—porch
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4. The first of these is the fact that the
 5. of the law is not a mere formality, but a
 6. of the law is not a mere formality, but a
 7. of the law is not a mere formality, but a
 8. of the law is not a mere formality, but a
 9. of the law is not a mere formality, but a
 10. of the law is not a mere formality, but a

[illegible]

... and the ...

[illegible]

faction of our friends, the subject of our

"May it please your lordship; As we

speedily sent us the Answer. In expectation
to bed did stay up, but it came not; where-
night, by some mistake in the transcribing

nets of the Army, came to us from the general,

which, of all worldly things, nothing is more
dear unto us or more precious in our thoughts;
nearest relations) a price but sufficient to the

Army as to the service of Ireland; by all

hindered the army from a ready engagement

tioned in the above letter, is not entered in

contained the Heads of a Charge against sever-

first,
A REPRESENTATION from his Excellency

tended to induce a cheerful and unanimous
undertaking of the army as to that service, or
rather to break and pull the army in pieces

of those who have, by false informations and

Ireland seems really to have been intended; or

forces, and of such a temper, as might serve

* Printed at Cambridge, by Roger Daniel,

1647. "St. Alban's, June 14, 1647. By the

by the endeavours of some to gain a power
of raising men for service here, without any
public authority of parliament; and all this by

and appeared most forward, to engage for Ire-

by the endeavours of some to gain a power

listings of men for service here, without any

public authority of parliament; and all this by

most active and violent in the late proceedings

against the army.—As to the just Discontents

and, we think, the parliament's late resuming

the consideration of those things us to a further

proceedings of the army in those past particu-

does, found a free and candid reception, with

a just consideration and reasonable satisfaction,

or at least an ingenuous Answer therein, we

should have been easily persuaded to have

not to have inquired into or considered, so far

as we have, either the possibilities there are

credit of future securities proposed; yet since,

reset forth: and those additional, though hi-

our due; but rather still to adhere unto our

desires of full and equal satisfaction in all the

renders, according to the true intent and

meaning of them; as also for remedy and

without those delays which divers have found

between the church and the state. Nor

future concerns in point of right, freedom,

pence, and safety, if (from a deep sense of the

plead for some provision for our and the king-

dom's satisfaction and future security in relation

to those things; especially considering that we

we have received from your frequent informa-

these our fundamental rights and liberties, to

common ends premised, against all arbitrary power,

violence, and oppression, and all particular

between the church and the state. Nor

future concerns in point of right, freedom,

pence, and safety, if (from a deep sense of the

plead for some provision for our and the king-

dom's satisfaction and future security in relation

to those things; especially considering that we

we have received from your frequent informa-

these our fundamental rights and liberties, to

common ends premised, against all arbitrary power,

violence, and oppression, and all particular

of all is concerned; and assuring us, that all

authority is fundamentally seated in the office,

fully and in conscience persuaded, amount to

being thus far much short of the common pro-

ceedings, in other nations, to things of an higher

nature than we have yet appeared to: and we

that have been made to us generally in the

insupportable oppression.—And truly such

our brethren of Scotland, who, in the first be-

liament or king to countenance them: and as

renders, according to the true intent and

meaning of them; as also for remedy and

without those delays which divers have found

between the church and the state. Nor

future concerns in point of right, freedom,

pence, and safety, if (from a deep sense of the

plead for some provision for our and the king-

dom's satisfaction and future security in relation

to those things; especially considering that we

we have received from your frequent informa-

these our fundamental rights and liberties, to

common ends premised, against all arbitrary power,

violence, and oppression, and all particular

of all is concerned; and assuring us, that all

authority is fundamentally seated in the office,

fully and in conscience persuaded, amount to

up themselves and their party, in a general
dom into a new flame of war, than which no-
present age, or posterity ; nor would the pro-
moral righteousness ; and of such we cannot
but, in our wishes, prefer those that appear
acted thereunto by a principle of conscience

God, wanting in these cases to set a price
justice ; it being one witness of God in the
not to sit there ; whereof the late elections in
we hope so to carry ourselves, as that the
have a free course ; and the kingdom be eased,

up themselves and their party, in a general
dom into a new flame of war, than which no-
present age, or posterity ; nor would the pro-
moral righteousness ; and of such we cannot
but, in our wishes, prefer those that appear
acted thereunto by a principle of conscience
that, if we might be sure to obtain it, we can-
or whom we might have most personal assur-
ance of, or interest in ; but we do and shall
kingdom in a parliament rightly constituted,
(by having parliaments settled in such a right
a new, the constitution of succeeding parlia-
purging of this present parliament, nor in the

... at the
... .. June
... .. sending Let-
... ..

“ May it please your majesty ; Your majes-

wood* that then a joint application may be

[illegible]

"My little, I want to see you soon."

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Letter performed, I gave them a guard of two
regiments of horse, who do at this time attend
I humbly conceive I have nothing else to an-

...the ... of ...

long in foreign forces, and by sending divers

[illegible]

Recovering four persons with total cost of \$2.00.

By gratifying a few persons with gifts and pre-

whole military power, and, in an instant, rein-

offered the lieutenancy of Ireland: to Crom-

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

this purpose were secretly conducted: Cromwell

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

swaying a sceptre, transmitted through a long

$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

"May it please your majesty; Your majesty's
 Royston, or to return to Newmarket for some

ordered to march; and several of those com-
 ed as a foundation for a new Army, and of a
 of it, as both the officers and soldiers of divers
 army; likewise that no means is left unattempt-
 ed to prevent the same, and to prevent all
 just Desires of this Army; also to prevent all

"Right Honourable: We received yours

likewise from that letter sh^d with respect,
 the Kingdom in a new war, would not have the
 forces already raised to be disbanded; who
 joined in the raising of the new forces; who
 also would prevent a right understanding be-
 thought fit to mind you of them. Now, at-
 the same time, we

already given to those who have deserted the
 the same, and to prevent all
 just Desires of this Army; also to prevent all
 the same, and to prevent all
 just Desires of this Army; also to prevent all

the same, and to prevent all
 just Desires of this Army; also to prevent all

ordered to march; and several of those com-
 ed as a foundation for a new Army, and of a
 of it, as both the officers and soldiers of divers
 army; likewise that no means is left unattempt-
 ed to prevent the same, and to prevent all
 just Desires of this Army; also to prevent all

the same, and to prevent all
 just Desires of this Army; also to prevent all

tion already; and the rest they would speedily

"May it please your lordship; Upon consi-

a further address to the general, desiring him

a copy of which Letter of ours to the general

o'clock; a copy whereof I also send you,

prejudice of the Army, a copy whereof you

Copy of a Letter from the Commissioners

"May it please your Excellency; We have

rest under consideration; which we hope will be

rise-Wheel, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock,

closed, were read:

"May it please your lordship; This day

major Desborough;

*Mr. Whitlocke observes here, "That seven

Secretaries. 4. That in the managing of the

Al. Whereas part of three regiments of foot, viz. col. Herard's, of کمپس, and 2000 Graves, were, by order of the House, ordered to wait on the Duke of Ireland as far as Beaconsfield, in the county of Worcester, the said col. Herard's, Mr. Holles, sir J. Claydon, sir W. Lewis, and gen. M. St. John, sir Wm. Waller, and Mr. Glynne, by a noble commandment, ordered them to wait on the Duke, without any knowledge or direction of the house, to the ruin of the said Duke of Somerset, and with it sir J. Claydon, a committee, command the forces, and afterwards as Beaconsfield, with an intention to draw forces together to fight a new war in England.

Al. That the said sir J. Claydon, in prosecution of the designs in the said general Charge express declaration, at the years 1641, 1642, 1643, and since, expended several thousands of money (which by several orders of parliament, and of the high committee, were directed to the Duke of Ireland to his own particular use, namely the sum of 125000 which by order of the high committee, directed to the Duke, was to be paid for 2000000 of rags for Ireland; and which the said Duke was also ordered to 20000000 of rags, which by order of the said high committee, paid the 10th of April 1642, was designed for the payment of soldiers, at 12 pence, soldier's money, upon several orders, which he, from the 10th of June, retained for the use and relief of the army, but were not disposed to the uses by the said orders intended and directed, but to his own private use as at record, and to his family within two years last past, and of several thousands of money, and several commissions for raising of troops, which he, contrary to the said orders, where he had a command, raised or raised such troops as he pleased. And that, for money and other revenues, he in private sold John Duns, Wm. St. John, and others, to be introduced into the Irish army, with a view to respect to the said Duke, and to the Duke's interest in the state, to the great ruin of the country, and to the ruin of the said Duke's interest, and to the ruin of the said Duke's interest.

Al. That, about November last past, the said Duke of Somerset, by a noble commandment, ordered the Duke of Somerset, with the Duke of Somerset, to wait on the Duke of Somerset, as far as Beaconsfield, in the county of Worcester, the said Duke of Somerset, Mr. Holles, sir J. Claydon, sir W. Lewis, and gen. M. St. John, sir Wm. Waller, and Mr. Glynne, by a noble commandment, ordered them to wait on the Duke, without any knowledge or direction of the house, to the ruin of the said Duke of Somerset, and with it sir J. Claydon, a committee, command the forces, and afterwards as Beaconsfield, with an intention to draw forces together to fight a new war in England.

XIV. That the said sir J. Claydon, Mr. Holles, sir J. Claydon, sir W. Lewis, and gen. M. St. John, sir Wm. Waller, and Mr. Glynne, by a noble commandment, ordered them to wait on the Duke, without any knowledge or direction of the house, to the ruin of the said Duke of Somerset, and with it sir J. Claydon, a committee, command the forces, and afterwards as Beaconsfield, with an intention to draw forces together to fight a new war in England.

XV. That the said sir J. Claydon, Mr. Holles, sir J. Claydon, sir W. Lewis, and gen. M. St. John, sir Wm. Waller, and Mr. Glynne, by a noble commandment, ordered them to wait on the Duke, without any knowledge or direction of the house, to the ruin of the said Duke of Somerset, and with it sir J. Claydon, a committee, command the forces, and afterwards as Beaconsfield, with an intention to draw forces together to fight a new war in England.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Portsmouth as aforesaid, and was 3 years

sequestered, the said sir Wm. Lewis, by his solicitor, caused the said lands to be sold, without any satisfaction to the state; and hath caused the said colonel Price's lands in the county of Devon, to be sold, at a rate of 1000*l.* per annum, contrary to the directions of several ordinances of parliament made in that behalf.

XVIII. That the said Mr. J. Glynn, or some other person or persons by his direction, consent, or privity, or to his use, hath, during his being a member of the house of Commons, caused the sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. J. Glynn, as a reward for his said service.

XIX. That the said Mr. J. Glynn, or some other person or persons by his direction, consent, or privity, or to his use, hath, during his being a member of the house of Commons, caused the sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. J. Glynn, as a reward for his said service. And that the said Mr. J. Glynn, or some other person or persons by his direction, consent, or privity, or to his use, hath, during his being a member of the house of Commons, caused the sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. J. Glynn, as a reward for his said service. And that the said Mr. J. Glynn, or some other person or persons by his direction, consent, or privity, or to his use, hath, during his being a member of the house of Commons, caused the sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. J. Glynn, as a reward for his said service.

Best friends, to the dishonour of the parliament,

And that the said Mr. J. Glynn, or some other person or persons by his direction, consent, or privity, or to his use, hath, during his being a member of the house of Commons, caused the sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. J. Glynn, as a reward for his said service.

or used words to that effect; which also was done by the said Mr. J. Glynn, or some other person or persons by his direction, consent, or privity, or to his use, hath, during his being a member of the house of Commons, caused the sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the said Mr. J. Glynn, as a reward for his said service.

XXI. That the said Mr. Anthony Nicholl, although, about 4 years since, he was, by the committee of privileges, voted not a fit member to sit and vote there as a member, but, by his bringing in, or procured to be brought in, about

to carry on the designs and practices before-mentioned, and to make a faction in the said house, and, contrary to the said Ordinance, he doth still hold a place in the

And that the said Mr. Anthony Nicholl, although, about 4 years since, he was, by the committee of privileges, voted not a fit member to sit and vote there as a member, but, by his bringing in, or procured to be brought in, about

to carry on the designs and practices before-mentioned, and to make a faction in the said house, and, contrary to the said Ordinance, he doth still hold a place in the

XXII. That the said Mr. Anthony Nicholl, although, about 4 years since, he was, by the committee of privileges, voted not a fit member to sit and vote there as a member, but, by his bringing in, or procured to be brought in, about

... and their army; the fidelity of which to the
 ... it, are the great objects of many men's envy,
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... and their army; the fidelity of which to the
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 ... the great objects of many men's envy,

“Mr. Speaker; I was sent unto by the
 ... give way to him to see his Children; and that
 ... think the allowance of such a thing may be
 ... and if any question should be concerning the assur-
 ... within what time the parliament shall limit.—
 ... Upon this occasion give me leave, I beseech
 ... your a misunderstanding betwixt the parliament

... and their army; the fidelity of which to the
 ... it, are the great objects of many men's envy,
 ... the great objects of many men's envy,
 ... the great objects of many men's envy,
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... and their army; the fidelity of which to the
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 ... the great objects of many men's envy,

[illegible]

And V. S. Kuznetsov, Vice-President of the
 Trade Union of Journalists, said that the
 editorial board of the newspaper, "The
 Morning Star," had decided to publish
 the article. The newspaper said it
 would publish the article by the
 author, but would not publish the
 author's name.

[illegible]

And now I feel we have been spared our long-
est and darkest as well as our worst hour, the
day, and I feel that, at the conclusion of the
great trial which has so long and so severely
tried the city, and which I feel that I have
tried, we shall as well as we have had the
right to make a final power, and in some ap-
proach to the old order of things I am fully
convinced. I am sure that our present conver-
sation has been as instructive as could be,
and that we have had a day, I believe, the
most profitable, the most useful, the most
enlightening, and the most profitable which we

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

* 14 Feb 1967 - Coldw 3 C 4 - 67
Low 3 C 0 - 81 C - 69 - 61 Pch 0
to 6 - 15 Heavy S - N - 8 Little O - 90nd.

deserved death for endeavouring a mutiny as aforesaid: and therefore there is no cause for

W. ensign Nichols were searched, and divers Pa-

a prisoner to London from the head-quarters, without the authority or privy of the gene-

that he was secured by capt. Dornier, being

put the soldiers into a distemper, and so to

the Irish service, when they had there found so little encouragement before.

To the seventh Article, sir Wm. Waller, sir

seventh Article do specially relate to things said or done in the house of commons; and so

in the house, contained in this and the three

been recited in this Charge; yet, to vindicate

that Petition, pretended to be the petition of

disposition nor cause to petition; the army be-

scribe it should be cashiered; and directions

principal officers at the head-quarters. What

not to relate without the leave of the house;

more visible.

is charged, That, by combination, he pro-

duced to this house a Letter which could not

be made good,* he affirms. He did acquaint

the house with a Letter received as he was

officer of worth in the Army, who was and is

Harley's regiment to a rendezvous, read the

Petition in the head of his company, and

of the regiment; and that lieutenant col. Pride said,

Such as would not subscribe the Petition

Mr H. said, Mr H. said, Mr H. said,

house; and the house did allow of, pass it, and

where it was likewise put; and that any

house, in obedience to a general call upon him for it, being exceedingly pressed and urged to

That col. Harley, sir J. Clotworthy, sir Wm.

Waller, and the said other persons, did procure divers eminent and faithful officers of

the army, viz. lieutenant gen. Hammond, colonel

Lilburne, lieutenant col. Pride, and others, to be

sent for to appear at the bar of the house, against whom they could charge nothing at

all; insonmuch that the house thought fit immediately to discharge them,† it is answered,

* Afterwards made a colonel. † Thus

but that he kept the writ 8 months in his custody,

1. Having earned the writ down with him; and

2. That he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

fit time for a public meeting in that town upon

3. The day of the 10th of June, 1647, as the

of the then commissioners for the great seal,

therewith; and, with his approbation, re-

4. The said Sir Wm. Lewis, who was then

governor of Portsmouth; though not only with-

5. The said Sir Wm. Lewis, who was then

6. The said Sir Wm. Lewis, who was then

7. The said Sir Wm. Lewis, who was then

there publicly attest it to be both just and

frugal; whereupon the house was so favourable

8. Revenue should, with their moonest and best

9. 16s. 8d. part of what remained due unto him

upon his said Account, as appeared by the

certificates above-mentioned; which evidently

10. he is likewise charged, while he was Governor

there, frequently to have held correspon-

11. about the delivery up of the said garrison

12. to write to him to come up to London, by

their letter dated the 8th of June, 1647;

13. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

14. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

15. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

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37. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

Westminster, July 29, 1643,

38. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

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58. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

59. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

See p. 670.

60. and that he did not bring it down to the House of Commons

object, it hath lain four years unreported; Mr.

report made, and the business determined: and

bers, either out of Cornwall or any other

merits; and their unbiassed integrity is such,
that they detest the maintaining of a faction,

state for their advantage; and that since the

have received a rent of 34l. a year, or there-
abouts, and a fine for two houses, which he is
to be accountable for to the parliament: And
it is well known that Mr. Nicholl lost a far

fidelity to the parliament; and hath received

ed of his friends; and hath yet had no satis-
faction from the parliament in consideration

smith, That neither himself, nor any other for

had the honour to serve in some of the great-
est Trust. And whereas he is charged to bring
ing from York, for the sum of 150l. it is alto-

some time after, he had leave to retire him-
self into the country; and at his return to
London, near two years after, the dispute
le was admitted into it upon a solemn and

if undue, is a charge against the whole house,
not Mr. Nicholl. True it is, that when sir W.
Credale was at York, and treasurer of the

phry Nicholl, to receive an arrear due to him

sent him a sum of money as an arrear due to
his brother; but whether so much as is speci-

wards; he challenges all his accusers, (many

receiving the least reward for any thing done
by him in discharging of his public Trust,—And

he takes it, 1642, there came an officer, with
some soldiers, to his lodging, and brought with
them a warrant for him to sign for the searching

and by the same officer, he sent three lines,

frighted with the coming of soldiers in such

a clear demonstration of her affection to the
public, by a large voluntary contribution upon
the Propositions of Money and Plate: So that

send an open paper to a person of that quality,

which waste themselves in a scandalous
Mr. Long alone; for to a printed imputation

the truth, or give satisfaction for the falsehood,
of such an assertion, no better name can be
given; yet he, to give the world a taste of
what truth they may expect in the rest, re-
turns unto these three this Answer, That how-

him with military employments before the late
cause of many who now reckon well of their
abilities in that profession; yet (through the

sons of estate and relations, tho' not bred sol-

of that troop, he charged at Edge-Hill, in the

... a sleeping serpent, awaken afterwards to do them a greater mischief; which is at present our case, and we trust God will give us the grace to make this use of it: For certainly, ... be well-wishers to the parliament and to the peace of the kingdom: We can speak it for a truth, we are of those who are peaceable and faithful in Israel: We never sought great things for selves. We have not ... to our several talents, as it hath pleased God as members of the parliament, as members of ... procure a settlement in church and state; We have desired a peace; we have laboured for

... least thing to keep it off: We have all of us ... we have kept it to God-ward so well as we should: but we will say, no man can lay the breach of any part of it, as to the king, parliament, ... ever shall. Nothing in this world have we more heartily desired, than to see a happy and firm reconciliation between the king and his people; him on his throne, them in their liberties, ... speak out; perhaps with some it is in truth our crime, that they know us to be such as we are; perhaps we stand in the way, and ... must be removed; and that we may so be, ... and misleaders of the parliament: In sum, whatsoever is amiss in the kingdom, we are ... atory sacrifice: But let men say what they will ... with Job, 'Our Witness is in Heaven, and our

our confidence; we shall be acquitted before the tribunal of heaven: and we trust in the ... judgment of man; that is, by the justice of ... July 30. The commons having passed a Vote, ... Fairfax, the lords this day agreed to it.

... Members, accused by the Army, to follow his ... impeached Members: "These gentlemen thought it best, rather than a breach should be ... sides the parliament should be stuck to the ... own act of forbearing the house: and therefore they told the house, they saw they were in that ... prices at the Philistines loved him not; yet that they would, at the humble suit and desire, ... truly I must say, unwillingly; but which, all said, they looked upon as a good service done

... a Covenant made by some persons, who endeavoured to ... ment: that the commons had drawn up their ... Council of the City of London, in the Court of Guildhall of the City, of

[illegible]

The commons ordered a company of foot

Engagement.] The same day a Letter from
to the ...
...
I ...
...
tempore.

" May it please your lordship; Yesterday
the two ~~ships~~ were arrived at this
place, and are to-morrow to be at Bedford.
The first ~~ship~~ happened to you, we have
received ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~second~~ ^{second} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~third~~ ^{third} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fourth~~ ^{fourth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifth~~ ^{fifth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixth~~ ^{sixth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~seventh~~ ^{seventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~eighth~~ ^{eighth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~ninth~~ ^{ninth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~tenth~~ ^{tenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~eleventh~~ ^{eleventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twelfth~~ ^{twelfth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirteenth~~ ^{thirteenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fourteenth~~ ^{fourteenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifteenth~~ ^{fifteenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixteenth~~ ^{sixteenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~seventeenth~~ ^{seventeenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~eighteenth~~ ^{eighteenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~nineteenth~~ ^{nineteenth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twentieth~~ ^{twentieth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-first~~ ^{twenty-first} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-second~~ ^{twenty-second} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-third~~ ^{twenty-third} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-fourth~~ ^{twenty-fourth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-fifth~~ ^{twenty-fifth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-sixth~~ ^{twenty-sixth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-seventh~~ ^{twenty-seventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-eighth~~ ^{twenty-eighth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~twenty-ninth~~ ^{twenty-ninth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirtieth~~ ^{thirtieth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-first~~ ^{thirty-first} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-second~~ ^{thirty-second} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-third~~ ^{thirty-third} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-fourth~~ ^{thirty-fourth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-fifth~~ ^{thirty-fifth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-sixth~~ ^{thirty-sixth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-seventh~~ ^{thirty-seventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-eighth~~ ^{thirty-eighth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~thirty-ninth~~ ^{thirty-ninth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fortieth~~ ^{fortieth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-first~~ ^{forty-first} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-second~~ ^{forty-second} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-third~~ ^{forty-third} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-fourth~~ ^{forty-fourth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-fifth~~ ^{forty-fifth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-sixth~~ ^{forty-sixth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-seventh~~ ^{forty-seventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-eighth~~ ^{forty-eighth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~forty-ninth~~ ^{forty-ninth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fiftieth~~ ^{fiftieth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-first~~ ^{fifty-first} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-second~~ ^{fifty-second} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-third~~ ^{fifty-third} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-fourth~~ ^{fifty-fourth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-fifth~~ ^{fifty-fifth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-sixth~~ ^{fifty-sixth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-seventh~~ ^{fifty-seventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-eighth~~ ^{fifty-eighth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fifty-ninth~~ ^{fifty-ninth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixtieth~~ ^{sixtieth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-first~~ ^{sixty-first} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-second~~ ^{sixty-second} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-third~~ ^{sixty-third} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-fourth~~ ^{sixty-fourth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-fifth~~ ^{sixty-fifth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-sixth~~ ^{sixty-sixth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-seventh~~ ^{sixty-seventh} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-eighth~~ ^{sixty-eighth} ~~ship~~ ^{ship} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sixty-ninth~~ ^{sixty-ninth} ~~ship~~

and Apprentices of the Cities of London and
Watermen; together with divers other com-

ment; of this the committee of the common council residing here are so sensible, that they

7. $\frac{1}{2}$ is the credit that others receive if the subject complies with the law, and if the

this enclosed Paper the last night, from the hands of a very well-affected citizen: it was

[illegible]

war. We cannot therefore but acquaint you that we look on this as a business set on foot by the Government, and not a private speculation of men; this being their last engine for the pur-

[illegible]

in obedience to the parliament's commands.

the city; seeing our doing so was to break

the lines, that now they are called in to join in this conspiracy.—We intreat you to give the parliament a full representation of these things : which that you may do, we have sent

things, which that you may do, we have the

of making a choice without delay. Two ministers were sent for to the Assembly; and Speaker, and called to the chair, by a general excused himself for his inability for so great a the place where Mr. Pelham sat; and, accord-

the Members.] This day the following Letter the Parliament was read in the house of lords:

"My lords and gentlemen; Having resol-

carriages towards the parliament; and how-
God shall enable me, it shall be my business to the preserving of them; and, in them, the in-
proceedings of this Army, I trust the Lord

don, upon his Advance thither, with
"My lord and gentlemen; You may please

Desires for the settling the liberty and peace of

lution to secure the parliament and their

notice of the meeting of the house, and of the
these gentlemen, That Mr. Speaker was not to
be heard of: that he had not lodged at his own
of the continuance of the house, and the power

and we find, by the Lords Journals, that he
bation; on which he made a short speech to
this effect: "That the knights, citizens and

ed this Answer. "That their house very well
made; he being a person of such abilities,
Speaker, to their own house: but their pro-

"Die Veneris, July 30, 1647.

house met, the Speaker being absent: after
notice of the meeting of the house, and of the
these gentlemen, That Mr. Speaker was not to
be heard of: that he had not lodged at his own
of the continuance of the house, and the power

our lives, till we had a guard for our defence,

city of London; so they have since received

as many of our friends as I could, with our

land, the lord Say, the lord Wharton, and
house of commons aforesaid, with sir Tho.
most adviseable to do in that juncture; which

y power over the Trained Bands

e in the house. The Committee of Safety

they shall think fit, for the service of the king,

motions of the Army near the city is like to
precipitate the city and army into a desperate

thereof, within 30 miles of London; and in case

the viscounts Hereford, and Say and Sele; the

not attended according to the Order of the

leave granted to them, or any of them, to be

low, 4--" The next morning after the tumult,
I advised with sir Arthur Haslerig and others

portion of one year's revenue, or a twentieth
of the king's party, may be fully made good; and

done in prosecution of the war, and from
same, after their compositions past; and to
practices of a factious and desperate party, to
embroil this kingdom in a new war; and for
prince to declare for the said party; and also

party, out of their desires to avoid farther mi-

the Peace of this Kingdom; leaving the terms

Next to the Proposals aforesaid for the pre-

had do ordinarily live, and a certain time to

may be taken, and commissioners appointed,
of each county, in respect of others, and to
which we hope may be useful.—The present

rules and course of law, and the officers of it,
nor chargeable in the proceeding as now; in
to defraud their creditors; but that the estates

to pay, or at least do yield up what they have

* See p. 623.

the parliament, that they might set themselves on work and task, as in war before ago; and now at length the design appears open faced; and though the Militia be made as the principal ground of the quarrel, yet, by the late Vow and Engagement, set on foot before any Alteration of the Militia, and the passing down of the Message of the 14th of May, and the King's coming to London to continue the same, they shew that the Militia is desired but in order to that design, and to force the parliament, being carry in their power, to such terms of peace as they please. In the next place, when the interest of the commonwealth, in their charge of the Militia, shall be equalled as the brightness of the city of London, which they never had any colour to pretend to, having yet denied any revolt of parliament interest since this parliament, in respect of the great use they have had of them, and the many good services they have received from them, it is time for all the king's men to look to their bright lights, if such a claim shall be held up against both houses of parliament, that if in no occasion whatsoever, nor in that of danger and distraction whatsoever, they may appoint those that shall have the power of the Militia of London without the consent of the Common Council, respecting which, as the houses shall sit under their power: The late example is a true evidence to all the world, we shall be masters of the parliament's interest in all common, and all colour is removed from every man who shall be masters of the Militia of the whole kingdom, when there shall be no army on foot, when they have the confidence to dispute for the mastery, notwithstanding such an army as has to check a bulwark in a head of the kingdom and parliament. Lastly, The Army desiring how intimate some of the Militia were with some of the 11 accused Members; how forward they were to comply and act with them in their endeavours to raise a new war; how they have, and by Votes lately, to the whole nation, notwithstanding the common interest and public interest, and safety, how forward and they afterwards so easily promoted their designs, by votes, as well now as, or to have to this day, and to be against the Army, we saw, desiring this, and having no more in their hearts, and desires than to settle a peace, sure, and well-grounded Peace, and to prevent a new war, found it necessary to desire, That the Militia might be put into the hands of such a commander formerly, who had appeared to shew his loyalty to the army, parliament, and kingdom, to be so beloved and loved, and not paid to any practices whereby a new war might be kindled; to be content that the Army, being served by the means of that commander, should have more confidence retire further from the city, enlarge and quarter themselves in the country, to secure Peace in this kingdom, and a speedy and effectual Relief of Ireland, when was

almost brought to a period, and nothing in the sight of man could have hindered, but that the Army, being so served, should have proceeded in the Militia, which was the design of the late Engagement, and the late Message of the 14th of May, and the King's coming to London to continue the same, they shew that the Militia is desired but in order to that design, and to force the parliament, being carry in their power, to such terms of peace as they please. In the next place, when the interest of the commonwealth, in their charge of the Militia, shall be equalled as the brightness of the city of London, which they never had any colour to pretend to, having yet denied any revolt of parliament interest since this parliament, in respect of the great use they have had of them, and the many good services they have received from them, it is time for all the king's men to look to their bright lights, if such a claim shall be held up against both houses of parliament, that if in no occasion whatsoever, nor in that of danger and distraction whatsoever, they may appoint those that shall have the power of the Militia of London without the consent of the Common Council, respecting which, as the houses shall sit under their power: The late example is a true evidence to all the world, we shall be masters of the parliament's interest in all common, and all colour is removed from every man who shall be masters of the Militia of the whole kingdom, when there shall be no army on foot, when they have the confidence to dispute for the mastery, notwithstanding such an army as has to check a bulwark in a head of the kingdom and parliament. Lastly, The Army desiring how intimate some of the Militia were with some of the 11 accused Members; how forward they were to comply and act with them in their endeavours to raise a new war; how they have, and by Votes lately, to the whole nation, notwithstanding the common interest and public interest, and safety, how forward and they afterwards so easily promoted their designs, by votes, as well now as, or to have to this day, and to be against the Army, we saw, desiring this, and having no more in their hearts, and desires than to settle a peace, sure, and well-grounded Peace, and to prevent a new war, found it necessary to desire, That the Militia might be put into the hands of such a commander formerly, who had appeared to shew his loyalty to the army, parliament, and kingdom, to be so beloved and loved, and not paid to any practices whereby a new war might be kindled; to be content that the Army, being served by the means of that commander, should have more confidence retire further from the city, enlarge and quarter themselves in the country, to secure Peace in this kingdom, and a speedy and effectual Relief of Ireland, when was

detestation of a new war, of late so frequently

great and wonderful mercy of God in continuing

and consciences by an oath and vow, entered
into in a tumultuous and unlawful way, and by

and secure the anchors of them from punish-

Passages of late broke forth, before rehearsed

men, with what artifice and boldness these

instead of shewing their detestation of them,

but to join together, as one man, with their

served, by keeping up this Army even to a mi-

peace and tranquillity, and the

us, we have thought fit, in the name of the

either house of parliament as are already with

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done to the parliament, and, in that, to all

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with the Order, and gave him 'Thanks in the

Ordered, "That a committee of lords may

houses, to their committee, for finding out the promoters, framers, or contrivers of the Fairage-
engaged by it. Also to examine who have
come within twenty miles of it.

ment people, and a more patient humble submission and bearing of a great and populous city, but a little before so full of honour and greatness, was, I think, never heard of." Me-

in a committee of the whole house, an Oed-

drawn accordingly, and these Votes to be part

—This was a remarkably full house, for the

" We the Members of both houses of par-

Mr. Fox, a Declaration, intitled, 'A

* whole Army, shewing the Grounds of their
* present Advance towards the City of Lon-

upon it as a Declaration full of truth; the

this kingdom : full of integrity and truthfulness

ment ; and effectually to vindicate it from the

late trampled under the feet of a rabble of peo-

may be exercised upon them at pleasure. And

whole business, we clearly find that the members of the parliament, who were the authors of the Ordinances aforementioned; and many of them were chief actors thereupon for the restitution of the parliament to its honour and freedom, being conscious of their own guilt and danger thereby; yet, presuming on the authority of the king, and the authority of the house, especially upon a matter of saving one another; and by the partial respects of the authority, and for the evil ends aforementioned, they have so far proceeded, as to have

us, and against the vindication of the parliament; yea, or in abatement of the tumult of those things; but all seem to be either justified, or made appear, equally guilty of, and, others, in some kind obnoxious for, the same thing: and the king, who is the author of the said Ordinances, is subjected and exposed to question; yet they should now be repealed; yet we, with the Speakers, and those members aforesaid, God and we are thanked for it. What a mock reasonable practice in future; since, by the will ask time to bring it to an issue; and that sing Grievances of the kingdom will take up so great a part of it as may serve to over-power cannot well bear it; and, we doubt, foreign kingdom are beginning insurrections if we con-

in arms against us, and subdued and taken

in strict justice, challenge any better condition

in a course of law, become our masters and
did, in an hostile manner, endeavour to have

justice or of a timely despatch therein can we

secure the parliament in a quiet proceeding to

forementioned for levying of War; and that,

to the parliament; and for the opposing,

raising and levying of a war, as is before de-

clared to embark in a new war, as to take

that are guilty of, and parties to, the aforesaid

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12) "Methuselah" (1968) is a 1968 film by the American filmmaker John Schlesinger, based on the 1964 novel by Philip Roth. It tells the story of a man who is 120 years old and is the only person in his town who is still alive. The film is a comedy-drama and is set in a small town in New England. The film is a classic example of the New Wave movement in American cinema.

$$f_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\tau_0}{\tau_0 + \tau} = \frac{1}{1 + \tau/\tau_0} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{v_{\text{eff}}}{v_{\text{max}}} \right)^n}$$

2. \mathcal{S} is equal to $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ if and only if $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \emptyset$.
 3. \mathcal{S} is equal to $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}$ if and only if $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$ or $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}$.
 4. \mathcal{S} is a subset of $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ if and only if $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ or $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$.
 5. \mathcal{S} is a subset of $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}$ if and only if $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall t \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, p\} \quad \forall l \in \{1, \dots, q\} \quad \forall r \in \{1, \dots, s\} \quad \forall u \in \{1, \dots, v\} \quad \forall w \in \{1, \dots, x\} \quad \forall y \in \{1, \dots, z\} \\ & \quad \text{if } (t = 0 \wedge i = 1 \wedge j = 1 \wedge k = 1 \wedge l = 1 \wedge r = 1 \wedge u = 1 \wedge w = 1 \wedge y = 1) \\ & \quad \text{then } (x_1 = 1 \wedge x_2 = 1 \wedge x_3 = 1 \wedge x_4 = 1 \wedge x_5 = 1 \wedge x_6 = 1 \wedge x_7 = 1 \wedge x_8 = 1 \wedge x_9 = 1) \\ & \quad \text{else } (x_1 = 1 \wedge x_2 = 1 \wedge x_3 = 1 \wedge x_4 = 1 \wedge x_5 = 1 \wedge x_6 = 1 \wedge x_7 = 1 \wedge x_8 = 1 \wedge x_9 = 1) \end{aligned}$$

As a result of the foregoing analysis, to the effect that the physical processes in question are not in equilibrium with the radiation field, and that the radiation field is not in equilibrium with the matter, we can conclude that the radiation field is not in equilibrium with the matter.

The authors are indebted to Dr. M. J. Cantow III for his assistance in the early stages of this work.

not to suffer him to pass through the

* "They back this Remonstrance," says Lord Hollis, "with a party of 1000 horse drawn

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Hence } \text{Pr}(A_1) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \text{Pr}(A_2) = \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \text{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } \text{Pr}(A_1 \cup A_2) = \frac{3}{4} \\
 & \text{Pr}(A_1 | A_2) = \frac{\text{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2)}{\text{Pr}(A_2)} = \frac{1/4}{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \text{Pr}(A_2 | A_1) = \frac{\text{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2)}{\text{Pr}(A_1)} = \frac{1/4}{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. 1955. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 48, 1, 1-10.

3 D 2

[illegible]

by turning of all tenures into common socage,
will fail on his part in giving satisfaction, he
will consent to an act for taking of it away, so
as a full recompence be settled upon his ma-
jesty. And for the better settling of the same
majesty will consent to an act of parliament
for the suppressing of and making null all
Oaths, Declarations, and Proclamations against
indictments and other proceedings against any
persons for their religious opinions, or for their
dissenting from the doctrine of the Church of
England, as hath been determined; but for the
reviving of the same, there is long since deter-
mined; but for the reviving of the same, there
is long since determined; but for the reviving
of the same, there is long since determined;
22d of May, 1642, or to the confirming of all
the two last acts, which were passed at the
last session of parliament, touching the settle-
ment of a Peace, he hath clearly
expressed his willingness to do so, for the com-
fort and safety of his people. And for the perfecting of
this business, he earnestly desires a Personal Treaty at
London, for the settling of the same, for the com-
fort, and safety; it being, in his judgment,

[illegible][illegible]

presented a petition from the merchants of London, who complained that the duties on foreign goods were too high, and that the duties on domestic goods were too low. The petition was read, and the House resolved that the duties on foreign goods should be reduced, and the duties on domestic goods should be increased.

And be it further ordered, That every member of the House of Commons, who shall be absent from the House, without leave, shall be liable to be fined, or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the House.

On the 14th of January, 1627, the lords received a Message from the commons, by which they were informed, that some Votes had been passed, touching any further Addresses or Applications to the King, which were read; but as these Votes were of the nature of a censure, they were not approved of by the lords, and the commons were ordered to reconsider them, and to report the result thereof to the House the next day, without any further delay.

Jan. 15. The commons ordered that Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Crompton, and Mr. Prynne, next morning at 9 o'clock, to seek God by Prayer, and to be ready to give account of their consciences to the House, for the Votes which they had passed, touching the Addresses and Applications to the King, and for the Votes which they had passed, touching the duties on foreign and domestic goods.

On the 16th of January, 1627, the commons were informed, that the lords had received a Message from the commons, by which they were informed, that the commons had reconsidered the Votes which they had passed, touching the Addresses and Applications to the King, and that they had resolved to stand by their Votes.

Jan. 14. The commons ordered, that a committee of the commons should be appointed, to consider of, and offer something to the House upon, these debates.

Jan. 15. The commons ordered, that some of the commons should be appointed, to prepare a petition, touching the duties on foreign and domestic goods, and to present the same to the House, the next day.

other differences to a Personal Treaty between us, and the King, and that we should be bound to the King, by a Personal Treaty, and that we should be bound to the King, by a Personal Treaty, and that we should be bound to the King, by a Personal Treaty.

in so great and necessary a work, they have taken these Resolutions, and passed the Votes, touching the Addresses and Applications to the King, and touching the duties on foreign and domestic goods, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes.

Forasmuch as the commons have resolved to stand by their Votes, touching the Addresses and Applications to the King, and touching the duties on foreign and domestic goods, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes.

Forasmuch as the commons have resolved to stand by their Votes, touching the Addresses and Applications to the King, and touching the duties on foreign and domestic goods, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes, and that they have resolved to stand by their Votes.

And be it further ordered, That every member of the House of Commons, who shall be absent from the House, without leave, shall be liable to be fined, or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the House.

in writing, under the title of a Declaration; which was read, and the following was delivered in was read, intuled, ' A Declaration

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" Windsor, Jan. 9, 1647.

" Notwithstanding the high violation of the

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a condition of vindicating the kingdom in those things; and hath yet acted with great tender-

many Declarations published by them: they have not only violated the King's Person and just rights, with and in the preservation and vindication of the

be consistent with, and not destructive to,

as to our Desires of settlement to the kingdom, we have expressed our real wishes, that if the

then past future dispute; then his rights

your, that we and others might be in a patient

in the issue of this war hath borne such a testi-

ment for all the rest. Thus we account that

great business of a Settlement to the kingdom,

and with the king's concurrence, to be brought

to so clear a trial, as that (upon the King's de-

make no further Address or Application to the

This Declaration being read a second time,

taking notice of some unworthy endeavours to

of this kingdom, with the just rights belonging

to this great common cause, wherein

ending, it might once more come to a clear trial,

by

that a personal treaty had been made, by both houses in their names, between Scotland to be unsate, without consent and approbation first given, yet we have seen that, it had from the king, and that four bills, which we judged to be his intention, but necessary even for such a peace and subjection, during such a treaty. We have cause enough to remember, that he appointed a committee to receive the Scottish Petition for Peace, and when we desired that to appoint some peace for the convenience of both parties to attend him with Propositions for Peace, he named Windsor, promising to abide thereabouts till they came unto him; but presently turned forward, that very night, sent a word, that he had almost forgot it, when he had engaged himself for a treaty, had some few of our foot at Brunel, with him; he courted, exposed the selves to apparent death, till his army was forced to retire in fear and shame, with the guilt of most inhuman and barbarous practices committed at Brunel to assure London, what it must have expected, had not God prevented those bloody actions. And we well remember, that the King once sent us a specious Message of renewing a treaty when at the same time his messenger was instructed how to manage that bloody Massacre in London, which was then designed by virtue of the king's commission, since published. And, about the time of the Letter of Exhortation, he caused himself to the Queen a Letter under his own hand, as forced to that treaty by the mutinous motions of his mungrel parliament at Oxford; and that he could not find any two of them of his mate, else he would have acknowledged us the parliament of England; which yet he did with a protestation, entered into the Commons House, and as calling us so, did not make us a parliament. All which was but such a device, to give us to make ourselves as sport, as our other treaty; yet we now yielded to this also. But notwithstanding this and other considerations, we have now received such a denial, that we are, despite of any good by articles to the King, neither more to be said nor done to the people, in better defining their settlement, nor any more to press us as usual to the great and order Propriety. Now we see why it should be expected a new Engagement could prevail on him, and that more strictly to the King, than the Oath of his Coronation, and the several other Vows, Protestations, and Oaths, and is so frequently by him broken, during his whole reign, and so often renewed before God and the whole world.—We may be the more justified for to him those that know what passed between the King and our Brethren the Scots, when those Articles were agreed and confirmed with a publication, notwithstanding these wars; which, as their backs were turned, and their arms out of sight, were done and sent by the king, and by his command publicly burnt at London by the hands of the hangman.

What ever might have been said to him, at a treaty, or at a treaty, or at a treaty, though unwilling, to remember it. We take a pleasure to put it in, as a testimony to other times, to be remembered, as ten; but we are now forced to speak what hath been said, and as a testimony to the King, that in his Speeches, and in his actions, hath laid a fit foundation for all tyranny, by his most destructive and cruel practices, which he said, and as it was, that he was "an account of his actions to none but God alone; and that the houses of parliament, Count or say, do have to power, to take care of the same." The private Articles agreed, in order to the Match with Spain, and those other private Articles upon the French Marriage, so prejudicial to the peace, safety, laws, and religion here established, and in continual correspondence with and since been carried on with Rome, are so evident as cannot be denied. We cannot but account of the Proceedings and Passages, the parliament held in the 2nd year of this king's reign, concerning the Death of his royal Father. The 10th of May, 1646, the house of commons charged the duke of Buckingham, among other things, in these words, viz. "Whereas the law of this kingdom, in the severest manner, James, of blessed memory, attending on his majesty in the month of March, in the 22nd year of his most famous father's reign, his sickness, being an ague, did, in due and necessary care of and for the recovery of his health, and preservation of his person, upon and after several mature consultations in that behalf had and holden at several times in the same month, resolve, and gave directions, that none should give him any medicine, his highness, by way of physic or diet, during his said sickness, but by and upon their general advice and consents: And, after good deliberation thereof first had, more especially by their like care and upon like consultations, did justly resolve and publicly gave warning to and for all the gentlemen and other servants and officers of his said late majesty's bedchamber, That no meat or drink whatsoever should be given unto him within 2 or 3 hours next before the usual time of and for the coming of his Majesty to bed, or during the continuance thereof, nor afterwards, until his cold fit was past; the said duke of Buckingham, notwithstanding his late majesty's said commandment, contrary to his duty, and the tender respect which he ought to have had of his majesty's most sacred person, and after the consultations, resolutions, directions, and warning aforesaid, did nevertheless, without any sufficient warrant in that behalf, unduly cause and procure to be given unto him a certain drink or potion to be provided for the use of his Majesty, which was of such

* See vol. ii. p. 117.

‘a fault; and which, as his sacred majesty of
‘mother, doth abhor, and will punish; so he
‘expects his concurrence in vindicating a sister

‘downs.’—A most false scandalous Charge of
‘that we believe there never was a more unwor-

‘trust and people to a foreign nation, by in-
‘creased to the number of an hundred thou-
‘sand, and that he had sent the Queen, and
‘back to France, and that he had

vowed it, calling it ‘a vile Scandal,’ in his
‘Answer to our Declaration of the 22nd Oct.

‘he declareth also, ‘That he then expected
‘assistance from all his neighbour princes
‘and allies, in particular the greatest part
‘of the States Fleet from Holland; whither,

‘he confessed, ‘he had then sent the Queen,
‘to her Majesty, and that he had sent the
‘Queen, and that he had sent the Queen,
‘and that he had sent the Queen, and that he

‘And that he had sent the Queen, and that he
‘had sent the Queen, and that he had sent the
‘Queen, and that he had sent the Queen, and
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‘that he had sent the Queen, and that he had
‘sent the Queen, and that he had sent the
‘Queen, and that he had sent the Queen, and
‘that he had sent the Queen, and that he had

‘bringing up the Northern Army; or of levying
‘forces to wage war with his parliament; or to

‘which,’ as himself saith in his Declarations,
‘would not only have buried this kingdom in

‘name and posterity in perpetual scorn and
‘infamy.’ Yet, at very first, when himself
‘and the lords made such a Protestation at

‘subjects, by Proclamation, to resist the Orders
‘of the Commission of Array; and did privately con-

‘vided; for which we can produce a Letter of

‘the 12th of Nov. 1642, under his own
‘hand, and that he had sent the Queen, and

‘to convey it secretly in ballast of ships;
‘and that he had sent the Queen, and that he

‘to convey it secretly in ballast of ships;
‘and that he had sent the Queen, and that he

‘to convey it secretly in ballast of ships;
‘and that he had sent the Queen, and that he

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‘and that he had sent the Queen, and that he

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‘and that he had sent the Queen, and that he

[illegible]

the Governor, in due manner, and
 straining me of my former liberty, (and all
 me within the circuit of this Castle, I appeal
 to God and the world, whether my said An-
 dition, as I no way repine, so I am not with-

I am come to this relapse in my affairs, I am
 utterly to seek; especially when I consider

proper and natural way, a Personal Treat;
 But that which makes me most at a loss, is th

things therein I should be eased (herein ap-
 chiefest officers in the Army, if what I have
 to them, I challenge them and the whole

And now I would know what it is that is de-
 part in it, which is a just compliance with all

ice? Officers of trust are committed to the
 it frequent Parliaments? I have legally, fully

but, before, there

which, by the grace of God, I

good, but it is not
 the good I would or might do. What is it that
 so unreasonable as to confess it) and it can less
 for thereby, peradventure, I might more justify
 can do; so that, of all wonders yet, this is
 used me thus: and if it be my hard fate to
 I shall not blush for myself, but much lament
 I shall still pray to God to avert, whatever

Commons.] The Answer to the foregoing De-

An Answer to a Pamphlet intitled, "A De-

"I believe it was never heard of until now,
 (I speak not now of Kings, which I confess

does not, answer it: wherefore I hold it my

have not the means, in every thing, to make
 all probations; yet I am confident, in all the
 the king's innocency appear, that I shall satisfy

but where the fault rests, whereby Peace hath
 not, I am sure, satisfy any judicious reader.

jects. Ains! Is it he that keeps on
 ot when there is none to oppose? Is it he that

him: moreover, it is he who, to settle the pre-

pliance, which it is needless here to mention. — Good God! are these Offers unfit for them to receive? have they tendered such Propositions that obtaining a true Peace or good Accommodation? It is not to be denied, that the

subjects a jot of their just privileges, then they said somewhat to challenge belief: but bare asseverations, even against what a man sees, will not set them with

their judgments to an implicit faith: nor can the determinations of all the parliaments in the world make a thing just or necessary, if it be not so of itself: and can it be imagined that any, who were ever acquainted with the Passages, will believe, though it be said, 'That the Propositions tendered at Newcastle were the same, in effect, which had been presented to the King before, in the midst of all his strength and forces?' indeed, methinks, such gross slips as these should, at least, make a man be

ment, or remain unsatisfied; for, a little after, it is said, 'That'

'ted, and conditional Answers or Denials might be made, for settling the kingdom in peace and'

Answers or Denials consists: and I should think, by a king's authority is granted, for it is no

world's satisfaction, and not involved in general big words: for it thereby seems, that it is the

to their determinations, or belief to what they say; otherwise can it be imagined that their saying, 'That their last Propositions were so qualified that, where it might stand with the public safety, the wonted scruples and objections were prevented or removed,' can give

their great condescension to a personal Treaty

desired, was not to come either to or near Lon-

sing; for after he had confessed that he had ple, (whereas it was only for the defence of his

bellion; and that he had totally divested the power of the sword; whereby the protection of his subjects, which is one of the most

the crown; and that, by a silent concession,

there more for him to grant, worth the insisting upon, after such concessions? or, indeed,

shall think fit and appoint. And now I can-

land pretend to, or seek for such a power?

Bills, had almost made me forget a most material question: I wonder much wherein the danger consists of a Personal Treaty with the king

his two houses of parliament; and it is as well my; and, truly, there is as little fear, that the

that lost Rochelle : and there is

it is a strange forgetful boldness to charge the

posed, first to the Scots, then to the English

erred ; yet, as when a just debt is paid, bonds

never so just, being once redressed, ought no
more to be objected as errors : and it is no

are no better than slanders ; and such are the

And certainly a greater evidence for constancy
shewed in his Irish Treaty ; for in the time

of these troubles, which are in two several
places of this Declaration, I will only say this,

which were and are evidently sought to be torn
from him : nor can I acknowledge all those

authority ; and this can be clearly proved by

the like : and as for the state slander of calling

can I end this point without remarking with

the king, then I shall not blame our for be-
him ; only I protest against all rebels testimony

proof could be produced for that allegation ;

their advantage And it is no little wonder

hon, when I know it can be proved, by wit-

them. Yet one thing more I must

it. Nor concerning this great point will I only
say that the king is innocent, and bid them

last into Scotland, there had been no Irish, actions to none but God alone ; and that the

and Watermen to join them, to fight ⁶ for God
and king Charles.⁷ The whole city was in
great consternation, nor was the parliament
free from fears; for Mr. Whitlocke writes,
“That it was no small happiness to the houses,
that they were so soon quieted: since, in those times of discontent
new war.”⁸ The Memorialist here again adds
another moral reflection, viz. “We may
take notice of the uncertainty of worldly af-
fairs, which are like a building upon sand,
which will surely sink, unless we lay our foundation
upon the rock of Christ Jesus. If we have
pierced together again, then the Apprentices
both. Thus they were in continual perplexity.

Aldermen and others, gives a fuller Account of

[illegible]

and put themselves in a warlike posture, and

demancours; and that if the same had not so
act, tending to the destruction of the city; that

parliament: and also to make an humble request unto them, That an Order may be issued

nourable houses of parliament, for the obtaining of a special commission of Oyer and Terminer, for the trying and punishing all the malefactors that had a hand in this detestable action, according to the known laws of this

of this city; and in their procuring of the said

[illegible]

fell out as that he should go away. Upon
the 11th of March, 1687, the Duke of
York, then Duke of Gloucester, was
presented a Petition to both houses, (to
which the Duke of York and the Duke of
Gloucester were present)

Declaration of the lords, and immediately re-

ferred that the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

Adams was brought to the bar of the lords,

commanded to kneel as a delinquent, he de-

clared his innocence, and was afterwards

over the lords took for a Contempt; and, after

the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

house, in refusing to kneel at their bar; and

Next, the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

which was done by the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

Next, the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

which was done by the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

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P

don presented a Petition to both houses, (to

which the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester were present)

declaration) setting forth, "that they had received

a difference, &c."

of these Mantras, though absent, was regard-

ed as a difference, &c."

Covenant: these were governed by Argyll.

The Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester,

terian party in England, to suppress the Secta-

rian party in England, to suppress the Secta-

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rian party in England, to suppress the Secta-

in Scotland, at this time, is given by
Mr. Hume: "Three parties now prevailed in
Scotland. The first, who insisted upon
Ver. III. P. 20

The Memorialist proceeds thus: "That

'guard a company' of rogues?' That then

the countrymen, killed five or six of them, and wounded very many; chasing them up

the Guard, being called into the house to give

out words, 'That they would have a speedy and satisfactory Answer, or else they would

preservation of their house: but a motion being made for giving an Answer to the peti-

at Derby-House, was read in these words:

teligences, that there is a design of very dangerous consequence ready to be put in

under an oath of secrecy, a more particular

adjacent, to be in a ready posture to prevent or resist the same; and that also present order be forthwith given to all the keepers of

houses have been to grant their desires; and

the kingdom: these, being rather military than

press a riot in that town; where, as Mr. Whit-

crying out 'For God and King Charles,' had held on some of the parliament's soldiers, and

a Letter from the lord Fairfax, with several

thence; and that a Letter be sent from their execution of that Order.

"The lords and commons in this present

land, to present unto the parliament their just

1648

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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born at Murselles; taken before Philip take him (calling him the prince) into their

Who saith, That about 5 weeks since, he, this examinant, came from his lodgings in St.

to Deal, hoping to get passage; and, in castle, near the town of Deal, he took notice that a gentleman with a gentlewoman was

castle, and his wife; and this examinant came to Deal to the house of one Mr. Beaker, at the sign of the Crown; immediately after his coming thither there came 3 seamen into his company, who presently called for beer; and,

that he was the Prince; and telling him, that in a short time; and thereupon prevailed with the said seamen were departed from him, he, thinking with himself that it might not be safe

were landed, they presently came up to the castle, and called for beer; and the examinant, who was then in the castle, where the said seamen were, the examinant felt privately that the

It is said, A Welch and a Frenchman, who had been in the castle, the examinant felt privately that the

lure to him, and earned himself very unilly, said capt. Foster that he would not discover

prince, and that it could not be concealed; and thereupon took an examination in writing from him; and this examinant still affirming

minant making choice to go to the said capt.

ther, he was presented by a gentlewoman of gold and 3 bunches of asparagus.—And this

came over, and that he would well reward this

which they had there; and this examinant went

tion of the Commons, should be vacated in
John Gayre, &c. but we do not find above one

whether they escaped in the time of their flight;

hous, And 8 pieces of cannon, with store of

them and were dispersed, and a great number

was, 'King and Kent;' ours, 'Truth'. Having

confused with our success, and their own men

3000 horse and foot, most of which were cava-

not being able to make so speedy a march after
them as was necessary, I sent col. Whaley

and Greenwich. Col. Whaley is in pursuit,
and I doubt not but he will give a good account
of that Service. I have sent col. Rich with a
party of horse and foot to relieve Dover, where-

good. I thought fit to present to your lord-

Treury; whereby you will perceive the depth
of their Plot, and their Engagement to pursue

who had taken up arms in Essex: also, a

and kingdom; that he was a Traitor, and

be sent for up to answer to a Charge against

June 6. The commons sent up a Message to

That the said Lords by name should be forth-

venant, were engaged to prosecute the same:

parliament of England, the parliament of

or against any for adhering unto them, or

and all judgements, indictments, outlawries, at-

causes; and all grants thereupon made or
had, or to be made or had, be declared null,

publicly declared in all parish-churches with-

to bring the Churches of God, in the three

government, according to the Word of God,

several Ordinances of parliament; that is to say,
&c. for the term of 3 years, from the 6th of

June 1648.—That it be established by act of
parliament, That the lords and commons, in

the parliament of England assembled, shall,
June 1648, arm, train, and discipline, or

Ireland, and dominion of Wales, the isles of
Guernsey and Jersey, and the town of Ber-

raise, levy, arm, train, and discipline, or cause
to be raised, levied, armed, trained, and dis-

service, in the kingdoms, dominions, and places

... and a secret to the late Petition
... An order was made
... the estate of the late Sir John
... the house of the late
... pressing for a Personal Treaty with the
... "This house, being sensible of the
... former services of the county of Surrey, and
... their late peaceable demeanour in the said
... "That, upon private conference with captain
... Rolph, (a man very intimate with col. Ham-
... "That to his knowledge Hammond
... had received several Letters from the Army,
... advising him to remove the King out of the
... way by poison, or any other means, for it
... would much conduce to their affairs. But
... (said Rolph,) Hammond hath a good allow-
... for keeping the king, and is therefore
... unwilling to lose so beneficial an employ-
... ment: but if you will join with me, we will
... endeavour to convey away the King to some
... place, where we may be secure, and what we
... will do, we will do."

... and Peter
... the King
... continued in several counties: but rising in small
... bodies, and in places at a wide distance from
... from col. Waite, with an account of a Victory
... he had obtained against some forces raised in
... himself in the action, and all his men; no
... which quickened the house in their
... of a

Debate upon an Information of a Design to
... following Account of a Debate relating to a De-
... which
... worth, take the least notice of in the proceed-
... concerning this extraordinary plot, which so
... much engaged the attention of both houses:
... "About one of the clock in the afternoon,
... people, (calling to mind how little care we
... with our protestation; and moved, That a
... committee might be named to examine Os-
... whose names should occur in the examination.
... M. H. ... M. ... S.
... Stevens, and some others, who pressed it farther;
... but received a slight answer, That those that
... that Osborne was a Man-

... the ears; and propounded, Whether they
... should be read or not? some were against the
... have them read; which was done accordingly.
... The Letter to the Speaker had a copy of ano-
... other Letter to the Speaker, to the effect, That
... "That, upon private conference with captain
... Rolph, (a man very intimate with col. Ham-
... "That to his knowledge Hammond
... had received several Letters from the Army,
... advising him to remove the King out of the
... way by poison, or any other means, for it
... would much conduce to their affairs. But
... (said Rolph,) Hammond hath a good allow-
... for keeping the king, and is therefore
... unwilling to lose so beneficial an employ-
... ment: but if you will join with me, we will
... endeavour to convey away the King to some
... place, where we may be secure, and what we
... will do, we will do."

... commotions now on foot; "when the Presby-
... tenan party prevailed in the house by reason
... of the absence of divers members who belonged
... to the ... and ... of the nation."

that struck sir Henry Mudmay; and yet we
of a design of Rolph's to pistol the King. Rolph
denied it before the commons with a trium-

whom I know not, be a Mahomet; yet, un-
less you can prove him a nullidhan, or a per-
son convict of perjury, both according to the
good. Then Mr. Thomas Scott stood up and
examine this business, was but a device to
to town with honour, freedom, and safety.
end of almost every motion made for a com-

borne previous thereto: "Before the
Votes and Declarations of no more Au-
therefore chose such instruments as they
extraction a gentle man, who was recommended
by the lord Wharton (one who deserved not
Hummond, to be placed in some near attend-
ance about the king; and he, from the re-

the king. This young man, after some months
he used towards those who were always about
him, to have a tenderness and loyal sense of
any service that might be acceptable. By his
office of gentleman-usher he usually held the
took that opportunity to put a little inket, in

"A servant of the duke of Richmond's,
vol. v. p. 231, et seq.
D. 1830. n. 1.

Rolph, a captain of a foot company, whom Cromwell placed there as a prime confidant, a fellow of a low extraction, and very ordinary parts; who, from a common soldier, had been

with Osborne, and knowing from what person

consent? Rolph answered, That the king might

thought might be trusted; and wished him to

by which he concluded that he was false, and

the window, resolving to go out; but as he was

made, and so shut the window, and retired to

which was a mere fiction. - Rolph acquainted

he concluded his information to be true; and

of the island, or concealed in it that he could

place of present safety, he writ a letter to his

encouraged with all this; but sent two letters

thus to colour his villainies by his late ad-
 further trouble your lordships but with a most

good conscience only support a weak man to
 undergo; either by a removal of his majesty's

in a safe and fit, or by a better
 providing for it by a person, or by

in all constant integrity, I shall endeavour to

you, which his lordship sent me, I have in-
 House. Since I ended this letter I have exa-

or any other, told them that the King's life
 is a device of his own to influence the people

the Letter of Richard Osborne? He answered,
 That he never knew of any such thing
 by discourse or letter; or ever re-

otherwise, touching the same: Hereupon the
 house sent a message to the lords, acquainting

tioned in these Letters; that the same be

A Committee appointed to consider of a Peace

speedy and well-grounded Peace; and, like-

to the king.

col. Hammond's last Letter to the lords, was

him, That that house had received a Letter
 from him of a very high nature, whereupon he

matter thereof, he answered, Yes; whereupon
 should be read in his presence; which was

said, Mr. Dowcott and one Mr. Worsley; and

did assault him with a design of poisoning

next Thursday, and so de die in diem, for that

nesses.—But the major, in the mean time,
 thought fit to make his escape: for,

upon their lordships ordered a letter to be written to the King, in which they desired him to come by a certain day.

They also ordered a letter to be written to the King, in which they desired him to come by a certain day.

to bring about a reconciliation with the king

a division, but took time to consider of the

Mr Charles Lomas. Mr. Rushworth* has preserved a very particular Diary of this Siege, to which we refer: observing only, That the few

For a more particular account of the

and crime charged upon me, that I abhor the very
against me; resting fully assured, that whatsoever award I may find at the hands of men, I shall enjoy the happiness of an upright and
was before upon me, by its growth necessitated
whereby I am at present so disabled that, without apparent danger, I cannot now wait upon
lines, I rest Your, &c. E. Rolph."

The lords shewed little regard to this Letter, for they ordered the major to be removed from
accordingly conveyed thither in a horse-litter, under a guard of the Trained Bands.

Mr. Dowell's Declaration relative to the
make oath, That Mr. Rd. Osborne told me, that Rolph had a design on foot for conveying
thought fit. Which information from Mr. Os-

said Rolph came to me when I was a prisoner in the castle; and, in a jeering manner, asked
3 hours, under the new plat-form, with a good pistol ready charged, to have received him if

Hereupon the lords ordered, That Mr. Ser-
drawing up a Charge against major Rolph;

Personal Treaty with the King.] This day there was a warm debate in the commons, upon a motion for a Personal Treaty with the

When's duty

such a treaty, or for a peace with so perfidious and unplacable a prince; but it would always

into the fire; and that all peace with him

peace their spoil, because war was their gain;

those horse-leeches the Army, their engaged

a Personal Treaty with the king, as the only

of the city it was argued, That the common council and officers of the soldiery would undertake for the king's safety against all tumults: in any

London was a place of most honour, safety, and freedom; and would best satisfy the king,

a prisoner to the Army; and therefore all he should agree to would be void by reason of that duress. To this

Serjeant Wyld answered, 'That *custodia* did not always, in law, signify imprisonment: Though the king was under restraint of the Army, he was not in prison (making a difference between restraint and legal imprisonment);

city, as a man, he is as passive as other men.— To this it was replied, That it had been frequently said in the house, the king was a prisoner; and there was no difference, in law, between a restraint and an imprisonment, whether legal or illegal. A tortious restraint is called, in law, a false imprisonment. That

constraint, as Henry 3, Richard 3. That the parliament plead a force, which they have lately done. That the king's estate is by

kingdom; and if the Treaty should be in London, who could secure the parliament that the

for a sacrifice, as the men of Samaria did the

Colonel Harry slighted this motion, vilify-

quently broken; as when he protested that the

children; and yet, within 3 or 4 days after,

that the king was a perjured man, and therefore ought in no case to be trusted: where-

himself to be of a contrary opinion; for that the house not only ought, but must trust his majesty; and that they were not in a condition to stand upon such high terms: 'For,' said he 'Mr. Speaker, If you know not in what condition you are, give me leave in a word to tell you: your silver is clipped; your gold shippit; your ships are revolted; yourselves concerned; your Scots friends enraged against you; and

are not in a low condition, and also if it be not high time to endeavour a speedy settlement

resolution, upon a division of 80 against 72,

"That the three Propositions for settling

and be by him assented to, and signed with his hand, before the Treaty: and that the same

... foregoing Vote; which was referred

Reasons, to be given at a conference with the

July 6. The commons resolved, That all
the persons who are or shall be
employed in the said commons
shall be bound to observe the
following regulations.
1st of August following.

country to come in; and plundered some of the houses, and covered itself more fully.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the second part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the third part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the fourth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the fifth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the sixth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the seventh part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the eighth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the ninth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the tenth part, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

[illegible]

what the endeavours of the Kingdom of England have been to keep a good understanding,

1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

and likewise a confused and leveling un-

into a wild and unlimited confusion: but we

which shall appear to all the world, whenever

sion by it; which cannot follow but by a re-

civil divisions amongst ourselves; for the

set up his majesty in a tyrannical power, in-

most faithfully protest the endeavouring a pre-

declaring the duke of Buckingham, the earls of

against as such: also, that the Committees in

tration thereof.

proved abortive, the forces raised upon that

The earl of Holland fled to St. Neot's, in Hun-

portunity of going into Holland, and joining the

cause of his odious Treachery; I am bold to

who, I am confident, will appear a man exceed-

person or persons whatsoever, did I ever re-

the first fruit of this kind I have received for

what I have expected; yet herein I am

so that, come what will come, I can say from a

your trust, to receive my charge; and I shall

place, according to your commands, until I

in Parliament assembled; The Humble

"Sheweth; That we cannot but take notice

whilst, with indefatigable care and diligence,

* See Clarendon, vol. v. p. 122, 174. Whit-

There, and every where, we shall find the same And we shall ever find

the same spirit of petition, as the Journal expresses, was said to be subscribed by divers Thousands, in

reviving and working much more strongly and God, they could not obtain by power

which was carried in the affirmative; the early of the house, return

happy reconciliation; I was desired to give you thanks for your fidelity

good affection, petitioned for a Peace, and in their Protestation, Vow, and Covenant, in the

the kingdom in a new war, or of any other dif- and in the procuring and settling a safe and

exposed unto, to precipitate their councils, terms of satisfaction; which, with the Petition,

ter shall be, raised; being, as the petitioners conceive, contrary to the said Protestation, Vow, and Covenant, as it is also calculated to

precipitate the parliament to a Treaty, before

forth to all the world, and by which you have

ter then of: they find it a Petition for Peace, for peace indeed: such a peace as is pursued by this house, and all honest men, with pre-

our humbly desire you will faithfully persevere

at such time when men's spirits, by the parliament, that honest men scarce dare own the former cause: and yet, at this time you dare justify your first principles: and

city of London; many reverend ministers, who have always held close to the cause; many

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therefore I shall still, in satisfaction to your lordship's expectation, That I should perform, loyal, and necessary undertakings, answer, that I conceive their resolutions are
 Covenant: and I must, in prosecution of the
 Parliament of England; in which I hope your
 I have, according to your excellency's desire, returned your trumpeter as speedily as I could dispatch him; and doubt not but, upon your
 here; and, in the mean time, this is rendered

rolled Scamen.] July 13. A Message

"It cannot be unknown unto all men, that
 ners, hath been a principal means for the in-
 dom in all the parts of the world; the conside-
 in that service the whole revenue of the Cust-
 above that which it was formerly; and at the
 of the trust reposed in them; but, contrary
 in this last summers fleet, being sedu-
 of the kingdome, have
 I persist in their disobedience; by which
 and detestable act, in breach of their

that, they have much blenished the honour
 force; yet, to the end it may appear that this
 publication hereof, or forthwith upon notice
 into some port under the command of the par-
 former act of theirs notwithstanding: But if
 force, and doubt not of a good success by the
 tion by rapine and violence: and for the
 brought into port: and it is lastly declared,
 not only the persons aboard the said
 who shall, notwithstanding this offer of
 estates to the kingdom, and their estates confiscated;
 14. A Letter being read in the commons from
 that the Army of Scots were come into the
 to be sent into Scotland, and that the
 of Scotland into England in a

your at London of late; they thought it high
kingdoms; to the which had a satisfactory
according to the Covenant, against the dangers
to some of his houses in or near London with
settling Religion and a well grounded Peace;
free access to him? Instead, we say, of all
us where, or with what security to either)
formerly tendered at Hampton-Court; with
they could return no Answer till first they re-
Kingdom of the 20th of April. And these are
as little satisfied; religion, the king, and his

Wight, which we here hold as repeated; but
that concerning Religion is; and we are sorry
to see other interests still so carefully provided
for, and so little security to religion; which
according to the Covenant, with all the other
Propositions of Religion, left to the future
treaty. And all that is now desired, is, that
of parliament, in such manner as both houses
of parliament have agreed in several ordi-
nances of parliament; that is to say, &c.—
The Commissioners of the parliament and Ge-
nances, which we shall not here repeat: but
venant, so destructive to the ends of it, and,
for ought we know, not yet repealed; against
positions; for it was then brought in as a part
of the Proposition for settling Presbyterian Go-
vernment, as the way that both the houses
then agreed to. And seeing the same over-
awing power continues, which first brought in
vored and rolled up in this new *et cetera*; and
manded for 3 years; and, in the end of the
Propositions, it is professed, That the houses
church, without relating the Covenant as a
in such a general way as may overthrow all
the reformation established and open a door
pendency, and to toleration; all abjured in
Demands of the parliament, of the 20th of
April, either for Religion or the King's majesty;
but that religion is still in as much hazard as
ever; the king still barbarously detained in
ry and poison; and that army of Sectaries, the
great cause of all our evils and dangers, still
kept up, strengthened, and a great part of it

this time, passed the following Vote, "That
miscarriage may be rather attributed than to

of Buckingham shall come within 14 days
after the publishing hereof, and render himself
to the parliament, and engage never to take

proper to comply with the terms of this offer,

message to acquaint the lords with a reso-

for theirs if they thought fit; which they or-

Yarmouth:

the other from Norwich, for our defence and
assistance, in case the revolted Ships should
of which letter, viz. on Saturday last at noon-
tide, the ships were come and at an anchor in

none came; yet we heard, from the seamen
world are, still ebbing or flowing, always in an

* His only brother, the lord Francis Villers,
was killed in the action.

and we do declare, That it shall be our endea-

tioned: particularly we should endeavour that

the subjects of England, or to entrench upon
their just liberties, much less is it our inten-
tion at all to make a National Engagement

complement whereof, we shall be ready to

* Mr. Whitlocke makes the following res-

turn in the affairs of this parliament, to which

the Scots in us friends to assist the parlia-
ment; and may remember the story of their

with a considerable army. Before they join
they join with the king's forces against the par-

"How naturally and strongly our particular endeavours towards the settling of a well-
 ment: besides which particular consideration, we find ourself charged with a more public
 us, proper to obtain this blessed Peace; that
 mighty God in our daily prayers; and which
 ought it to seem strange to any, that thus pro-
 well in person at sea, as likewise by our cor-
 vain and ineffectual; and thereby utterly ob-
 to the last, and indeed only, expedient that is
 to sit still as unconcerned, whilst the King our
 father is a close prisoner in the power of his
 of outrages: as our election in this case is
 thus engaged us acting in order to that peace,
 those whose interest, as well as their duty,
 obligeth them to join with us in this good
 work; as we shall, in the first place, look up
 to Heaven for a blessing from the Lord of
 of the hearts and hands of all his majesty's

their and our enemies may not abuse any of
 whole world, that the true grounds, reasons,
 performance of that Agreement. 2. The re-
 rights; and in order thereunto, and for the
 settling of a happy Peace, a speedy Personal
 Treaty with his majesty, with honour, freedom,
 violence, rapine, and oppression; such as Ex-
 firmly bind up the bond of peace. 7. The
 English nation, and his majesty's Rights in the
 Narrow Seas; the protection and security of
 the Trade of all his majesty's loyal subjects;
 the support of the Navy Royal, and the en-
 couragement of all the officers and mariners of
 the same, to whose exemplary courage, con-
 opportunity, with them, thus to appear for
 taking; and, with force of Arms under us, as
 likewise by all other good means in their
 power, to oppose and resist all such persons
 oppose us and this blessed peace: as like-
 wise to be aiding and assisting to all such as
 and particularly to encourage, aid, and relieve,

* The motives to the King's signing this
 seen in lord Clarendon, vol. 5. p. 101.

[illegible][illegible]

At 10.00 Dec 1941 the following ships were at the
 List of the Ships which had joined the Prince,

| | No. s. N. n. s. | T. s. | C. | A. n. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Constant Reformation | 850 | 50 | 260 | |
| Convertine | 650 | 40 | 170 | |
| Swallow | 650 | 36 | 160 | |
| Antelope | 600 | 36 | 160 | |
| Satisfaction | 300 | 28 | 100 | |
| Constant Warwick | 250 | 24 | 90 | |
| Blackmoor Lady | 180 | 18 | 80 | |
| Crescent | 80 | 15 | 70 | |
| Roebuck | 70 | 15 | 60 | |
| Pelican | 60 | 12 | 50 | |

and their whole Arrears to be paid them; all which being done, the said lords, knights, and squires, to the lords the following Vote for their concurrence: "That the earl of Warwick, lord high admiral of England, be and he be bound to be required to fight with the revolted ships; or to send some other to fight with them; or to send some ships; or shall join with them; or shall any way assist the power and authority of the said revolted ships."

[illegible]

as proposed, it passed in the affirmative; but

three Propositions previous to a 'Treaty,' it was resolved, "That a Treaty be had in the

parties at this juncture.

also sent a Message to the other house to desire, That his majesty might be, with honour, of weight as he should make choice of; and

ings of this month with a Speech made by sir

which are injured or oppressed: to be as care-

Sir John Maynard* spoke thus: "Mr. Speak-

* London, printed for J. Harris. Aug 11,

the conservators of the law, in which are wrap-
duction, I shall acquaint you briefly with the
lords, who by law have no jurisdiction over
wills. About 4 years since, there was a great
king, his officer; both faithful men to your ser-
the difference grew to such a height, that lieut.
chief, the earl of Manchester, that col. King
had betrayed Crowland, &c. and humbly be-

of Manchester, hoping to compose the differ-
ence, put it off, and lieut. col. Lilburne per-
sisted; but, seeing justice delayed, he came to
was a traitor to his trust; whereupon col.
King sued him, at common-law, in an action

at a Council of War, by that Ordinance which
was established in the earl of Essex's Articles,
themselves to the law martial: for lieut. col.
law, he was gone, it being treason by the com-
mon law to hold a fort or castle against the
Judge Reeves, who was a faithful worthy
judge, and never deserted the parliament, but

tion: but lieut. col. Lilburne, being young and
hot, wrote a letter to Judge Reeves, wherein
which had better been forborne; and, in a sa-
withal both by him and the earl of Manches-

'sees which they could not justify by law;
'that the proceedings in their courts were so
'irregular, that no man knew where to find
'them; and that the earl of Manchester had
'delayed him justice, &c.' Hereupon he was

chester, being Speaker of the house of peers,
a scandalous Paper? lieut. col. Lilburne an-
not in Spain; and the quere put unto him was
and unjust, a little before in his own case:

himself; that if he had offended, the law was

jurisdiction; so they remanded him to prison
 benefit of pen, ink, or paper. After 3 weeks
 imprisonment, he was again forced before the
 on his head; and, being there, refused to hear
 I conceive he had committed none before, but
 imprisonment. Upon the whole matter I beseech
 ber sentence? and I pray observe likewise the
 his Habens Corpus.—I shall acquaint you with
 some precedents, where you have relieved com-
 this parliament, in the like case. Col. King
 having a difference with the lord Willoughby
 diction over him; and so he was released by
 him; and inclined to have rewarded him.
 The case was the same with this, and the
 that which is most observable is, that Mr.
 Army; yet notwithstanding, the lords approved
 of prison, without stooping to them: but lieutenant
 col. Lilburne hath lain 3 years, and above, in
 Mr. Speaker: you have formerly heard
 thereupon you gave him his liberty to
 follow his

lately determine the business: but such is
 formation of one Mr. Masterson, a minister,
 I conceive it one of his greatest sins and errors
 house; for he believes that you are the So-
 or is derived; according to that maxim,
 of Laws, and Money Matters, as granting
 Subsidies, &c.⁷⁸ And truly I conceive it
 not honourable nor just, that we, that are
 tioners of justice; but to leave these petty
 there be occasion.—Mr. Speaker: I dare not
 but I pray observe, it is a prison door with
 two locks and bolts upon it; so that it is im-
 mitted in order to his trial at law, and yet is
 debarred all law; for, upon his pleading, when
 they durst not release him: Secondly, The
 Cause is general, which is nothing in law, viz,
 it: for Festus, the pagan and corrupt judge,
 who expected a bribe from poor Paul, would
 not send him to Caesar without specifying the
 of parliaments to make a law against the law
 of God, nature, or necessary reason; and it
 substitute, under the chapter, 'Court of Wards,'
 for subverting the fundamental laws of the
 land: they had an act of parliament for their
 indemnity, as 11 Henry 7, wherein the judges
 me but our own members; and that we
 That for abolishing the Star-Chamber, and re-

of his birth, which it was
must have so made to do, he would order our
to make it his last? But, contrary to his
the king and the officers of the Army were
pleasures to the king, of their compliance
with the king formerly desired
whereupon, at Caversham, the king was con-
vinced, by an secret letter
his majesty should
desire, as revenues, chaplains, wife, children,
servants of his own, visitation of friends, ac-
companying him, and his general
Irene) that his negative voice should not be
meddled withal; and that he had convinced
the Council of the Army: and all this they would do,
the king into all
and known principles, where
conscience; for that we were not a people
hating his majesty's person or monarchical
government; but that we liked it as the best,
that they did hold it a very unreasonable thing for the
parliament to abridge him of them; often
promising, that if his majesty would sit still
in the first place restore him to all these; and, upon
in Christendom: that to this purpose they
were making several Proposals for a Settle-
ment, to be offered to the commissioners of
the king's business; and that his majesty should
be at liberty to get as much of those abated as
only to give satisfaction to others
the king, and the
Proposals, and his
majesty should have a copy of them also;
pretending to carry a very equal hand between
the king and the
a necessity of us to the people; commissary
the kingdom that would fight to make them
his majesty to Woborne, the Pro-
cess to the king, and the
the king, and the
the king, and the

[illegible]

[illegible]

Committee of Estates with our Declaration of
 tion to maintain and preserve inviolably
 ties betwixt the Kingdoms) they did return An-
 swer to this purpose; 'That we did offer to

Propositions presented to the king at Hampton-Court, and in making such further proceedings thereupon as should be thought fit for the speedy Settlement of the Peace of both kingdoms, and preservation of the Union, according to the Covenant and Treaties; and when we should receive their Answer therunto, the houses would be ready to give further satisfaction in those things which should not intrench upon the particular interests of the kingdom, and privileges of the parliament of England. But to these

Estates of Scotland, was, 'That they could
'return us no Answer, till just satisfaction
'were given to their Desires of the 26th of
April.'

in former Messages; and the houses sent to

as they thought fit for that Kingdom; but to

1. The first group of authors (e.g., [1, 2]) has shown that the use of a single, common, and simple model for the entire system is not only possible but also convenient. The authors of [1] have shown that the use of a single model for the entire system is not only possible but also convenient. The authors of [2] have shown that the use of a single model for the entire system is not only possible but also convenient.

with a Declaration, of which we will say

...the ...

to give us 3 months warning before their making war with us, it had been more honourable

[illegible][illegible]

would be returned to them by the houses, in

and resolved upon, let us say or do what we would : wherein they have too little considered

how many obligations did lie upon them to the contrary: how much this their Engagement

tends to the utter ruin of poor Ireland, who, by

us to send them relief, is exposed to imminent

hazard ; how much to the dishonour and danger of the Reformed Religion in all Christen-

[illegible]

ing we have on our parts so much laboured to

and the prayers of his people for us : and that

with the common enemy, to kindle a new fire

therein. H. ELSTNGE, Cler. Parl. Dom
Cler.

return home.] The march of the Scots Army

signers applied for a safe-conduct home; in

holders applied for a safe-conduct home; in

"Right Honourable: I am commanded by

[illegible]
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1. } \text{ } \end{array} \right.$$

• Mr. Walker styles the foregoing Address

$\{ \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4, \mathbf{v}_5, \mathbf{v}_6, \mathbf{v}_7, \mathbf{v}_8, \mathbf{v}_9, \mathbf{v}_{10}, \mathbf{v}_{11}, \mathbf{v}_{12}, \mathbf{v}_{13}, \mathbf{v}_{14}, \mathbf{v}_{15}, \mathbf{v}_{16}, \mathbf{v}_{17}, \mathbf{v}_{18}, \mathbf{v}_{19}, \mathbf{v}_{20}, \mathbf{v}_{21}, \mathbf{v}_{22}, \mathbf{v}_{23}, \mathbf{v}_{24}, \mathbf{v}_{25}, \mathbf{v}_{26}, \mathbf{v}_{27}, \mathbf{v}_{28}, \mathbf{v}_{29}, \mathbf{v}_{30}, \mathbf{v}_{31}, \mathbf{v}_{32}, \mathbf{v}_{33}, \mathbf{v}_{34}, \mathbf{v}_{35}, \mathbf{v}_{36}, \mathbf{v}_{37}, \mathbf{v}_{38}, \mathbf{v}_{39}, \mathbf{v}_{40}, \mathbf{v}_{41}, \mathbf{v}_{42}, \mathbf{v}_{43}, \mathbf{v}_{44}, \mathbf{v}_{45}, \mathbf{v}_{46}, \mathbf{v}_{47}, \mathbf{v}_{48}, \mathbf{v}_{49}, \mathbf{v}_{50}, \mathbf{v}_{51}, \mathbf{v}_{52}, \mathbf{v}_{53}, \mathbf{v}_{54}, \mathbf{v}_{55}, \mathbf{v}_{56}, \mathbf{v}_{57}, \mathbf{v}_{58}, \mathbf{v}_{59}, \mathbf{v}_{60}, \mathbf{v}_{61}, \mathbf{v}_{62}, \mathbf{v}_{63}, \mathbf{v}_{64}, \mathbf{v}_{65}, \mathbf{v}_{66}, \mathbf{v}_{67}, \mathbf{v}_{68}, \mathbf{v}_{69}, \mathbf{v}_{70}, \mathbf{v}_{71}, \mathbf{v}_{72}, \mathbf{v}_{73}, \mathbf{v}_{74}, \mathbf{v}_{75}, \mathbf{v}_{76}, \mathbf{v}_{77}, \mathbf{v}_{78}, \mathbf{v}_{79}, \mathbf{v}_{80}, \mathbf{v}_{81}, \mathbf{v}_{82}, \mathbf{v}_{83}, \mathbf{v}_{84}, \mathbf{v}_{85}, \mathbf{v}_{86}, \mathbf{v}_{87}, \mathbf{v}_{88}, \mathbf{v}_{89}, \mathbf{v}_{90}, \mathbf{v}_{91}, \mathbf{v}_{92}, \mathbf{v}_{93}, \mathbf{v}_{94}, \mathbf{v}_{95}, \mathbf{v}_{96}, \mathbf{v}_{97}, \mathbf{v}_{98}, \mathbf{v}_{99}, \mathbf{v}_{100} \}$

"To make a few ambitious pedantical Church

state affairs, in ordine ad Deum; and how ap

occasions, and kindle their zeal into a consummation.

$$g^1 = \gamma + \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left(\frac{\beta_0 - \beta_1}{\beta_0 - \beta_2} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad g^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

that they might have 3 months' pay according

Alderman Pennington said, "He was sorry to see a soldier of the city make a mistake, but he was glad to see a soldier of the city make a mistake. The soldiers and the city made both but one plot."

Mr. Ven said, "He was told they had been laying their heads together a week since; and he was glad to hear it." The Speaker: "Gentlemen; the house has considered your petition as you desire, and what possibly they could, to satisfy the petitioners Arrears; and, for a great part thereof, Lord Fairfax's Army had their Arrears secured; and have farther ordered, that all the arrears discovered, or not formerly discovered, shall also go towards payment of Arrears. And the house have also appointed a Committee to confer with some of you for a way to give you satisfaction."

[illegible]

members of Parliament: and the Committee

[illegible]

to their own advantage, so it will be embraced as a necessary and useful measure. The Scots, who have in hostile manner invaded this kingdom; are possessed of Berwick and Carlisle, contrary to the Treaties betwixt the kingdoms: and do join themselves with the Popish party, to the great detriment of this kingdom; and that all those English or traitors and rebels, and to be proceeded with accordingly: and they resolve by God's assistance, to treat and proceed with resolution: and, upon the necessary grounds to be considered, the safety and interest of the rest of the kingdom; notwithstanding all the secret plots and endeavours of the Scots enemies, to be treated with as they shall see fit.

This draught being read, a member objected to it, saying, 'He hoped that copy must not pass for an Answer; for, as he remembered, the city Petition consisted of at least a dozen
It gave no Answer to their Desires for the dis-

for raising monies on all occasions, for which, and a just cause, assistants need not be doubted, but they are so appointed to assist him in all his business, and to do what he shall direct them to do; that so all persons, even the highest, may be brought to obedience to his commands; that so all persons, even the highest, may be brought to obedience to his commands; that so all persons, even the highest, may be brought to obedience to his commands;

the Jurisdiction of the Lords in all cases; and

[illegible]

providing a more equal way of maintenance
have raised a stock of money out of those

particular company therein, restoring the

Ordinances, or Laws, or in appointing pu-

no human helps to support them: such pro-

any ways assisted you, or that have said or done any thing against the king, queen, or any

in a better condition than those that have

satisfaction of all sorts of people, as should have been to the happiness of all future generations;

people be afresh renewed unto you; the free-

God, for your security: but if all this availeth not a way for our preservation."

being given to this Petition. Mr. Heshworth

"That the house gave the petitioners Thanks for it."

But this seems to be a mistake, for we find by a contemporary Journalist,* That on the 13th a

Mr.

land in Parliament assembled: The

or present wars, so much concerned in the matters contained in our said large Petition, as

nor we should be thought worthy of the least

ourselves and the cause we have defended to

lutions are upon the particulars thereof, hath

pleased to reassume the consideration of the whole and every part of the said Petition, be-

upon; that so we may neither become a prey

And as in duty bound we shall pray, &c."

Our Author proceeds thus: "After the deli-

members as they conceived cross to their de-

were the devices of men, God having made all alike; adding further, That many thousands

these principles; and that 40,000 had sub-

Mr. Brian Stapleton, who told a gentleman that was walking with him in the Court of Requests, * That to his knowledge there were 40,000 hands to the Petition; and that the

mean time, had sent a Letter to them, desiring
that they would be so good as to send him
the same, that he might be enabled to
send it to the Society.

K... ..

... ..

... ..

lord clerk register, and sir James Ca nichael,

1. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ is the space of functions of bounded variation on \mathbb{R}^n .
 2. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ is the space of functions of bounded variation on \mathbb{R}^n .
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 9. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ is the space of functions of bounded variation on \mathbb{R}^n .
 10. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ is the space of functions of bounded variation on \mathbb{R}^n .

shall copy in his own words: "The Commis-

as solicitous that it might be concluded before that time, which made them the less to insist upon a report of substantiality.

be more capable of remedies in the Treaty than before it. — They staid three days in the

many circumstances of the Treaty. In that

[illegible]

derers of the truth of what they said.—The

or afflictions soever they were, was the same,
That his majesty should forthwith, and
as soon as he could, send down
the said Duke of Devonshire, and
Colonel Mordaunt, to the Army, and
not do it quickly, the Army would proceed

verment, and settle a republic by their own
 rules. I have seen the same spirit in the
 conduct of the people of the United States
 in the late war, and I have seen the same
 spirit in the conduct of the people of the
 United States in the late war. I have seen
 the same spirit in the conduct of the people
 of the United States in the late war. I have
 seen the same spirit in the conduct of the
 people of the United States in the late war.

Burnet says, "That Vane, Pierpoint, and

Twenty to a great length; and he, who declared

^a H. L. H. vol. 1, p. 1.

house of lords as follows :

[illegible]

lified to excel. A quick conception, a cultivated understanding, a choice diction, a dignified manner; by these accomplishments

lip Warwick: 'he is extremely improved of late.'
'No,' replied sir Philip, 'he was always so: but
Lane, discoursing with his fellow-commis-
sioners, drew an argument from the king's un-

- *Utricularia* (Bladderwort) - A carnivorous plant that traps and digests small aquatic animals using specialized bladder-like structures.
- *Sarracenia* (Pitcher Plant) - A carnivorous plant with deep, tubular leaves that form a pitfall trap to catch and digest insects.
- *Cephaelis* (Devil's Club) - A parasitic plant that lacks chlorophyll and obtains nutrients from host plants.
- *Monotropa* (Indian Pipe) - A parasitic plant that lacks chlorophyll and obtains nutrients from mycorrhizal fungi.

former concession, but long scrupled the lat-

no doubt, in some particulars of moment, intruded, from a seeming necessity, the privileges of his people: but having renounced all

new ramparts, in order to secure it; he could no longer, at the commencement of the war, pretend, that the former display

narchical principles, rendered an offensive or preventive war in the parliament prudent and reasonable, it can only, in a political sense of speech, make it be termed a defensive one. But the parliament itself is not the cause of the war, but only concerned therein as it may and trans-

to come, we heartily desire to know the pleasure of both Houses, how they would have us proceed in this matter, and whether it is their intention that a Proposition be made to his Majesty, that both Houses of Parliament, and all

The King hath given us a Paper in answer to ours, concerning the recalling all Oaths and Declarations, and which is yet under debate, whereof by the next, we shall give you a faithful Account, and rest. &c. Newnport Sept. 21 1688.

Let \mathcal{C} be a category. Let \mathcal{C}^{op} denote the opposite category of \mathcal{C} . Let \mathcal{C}^{op} denote the opposite category of \mathcal{C} . Let \mathcal{C}^{op} denote the opposite category of \mathcal{C} .

" May it please your Majesty: We having

their future security: and the king, finding
a protest, which was admitted; that no con-

retain, during the term of twenty years, the right of pre-emption, and the right of support. He even yielded to them the right of

...sity, whenever they should declare such a re-

entire government of Ireland, and the conduct of the war there. He renounced the power in lieu of it. He acknowledged the validity of their great seal, and gave up his own. He

that all the debts contracted, in order to sup-

The first two steps are the most important. The first step is to identify the problem. The second step is to define the problem. The third step is to identify the causes of the problem. The fourth step is to identify the effects of the problem. The fifth step is to identify the stakeholders involved in the problem. The sixth step is to identify the resources available to solve the problem. The seventh step is to identify the constraints on the problem. The eighth step is to identify the risks associated with the problem. The ninth step is to identify the opportunities associated with the problem. The tenth step is to identify the solutions to the problem. The eleventh step is to implement the solutions. The twelfth step is to evaluate the results of the solutions. The thirteenth step is to monitor the results of the solutions. The fourteenth step is to report the results of the solutions. The fifteenth step is to conclude the problem-solving process.

severe repentance which he had undergone,

guilty of a like error. His long solitude and severe afflictions had contributed to meet him

[illegible][illegible]

"C. R. His Majesty desires to know whether the same may be altered, or if any Omissions, or Alterations, if, in the matter of

[illegible]

sign or Alteration. Sept. 20,"

from them; but if in the matter of this or any other thing, we shall find that they are not of the same mind, we shall be obliged to leave them to their own opinions, and shall not be able to make known, as we have declared in a former

"C. R. Albert his majesty did shew a dis-
his desire of a thorough and constant Peace
very apparent to you; for the end of all his
remain, upon the conclusion of this Treaty,
culties to settle the minds of all sorts of Peo-
strange, though he does not give a very present
late, received this morning; assuring you that

C. R. His majesty, by his Paper of the
writing, concerning any Proposition or part of
of the whole Treaty, unless it shall be other-
wise ordered by His Majesty's Council.
or part of a Proposition, shall be hulk-
ed, if the Treaty break off upon any other
Proposition or part of any Proposition, unless

"C. R. In Answer to the first Proposition
Your Majesty, dated the 25th inst.; in the first of
which Proposition, the said Proposition shall be

is desired; we shall transmit these Papers, 23."

to a former Order, and there being a full ap-
the following Vote, without a division, viz
concerning any Proposition, or part of a Pro-
Parliamentary Journalist * informs us, "That

12
firmly by the Journals) "in hopes of canvass-
ing it over again in a thin house." And
month,

"Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to offer a
last; I mean the King's Desire, wherein he
should be
upon us."—To which a Member answered, "He
ment, so far as to stir in a business concluded
therefore
silenced, else it might open a gap to every
parliament; which course; if it were once
vain and frivolous, when a Resolution passed
Answer having put a stop to Mr. Stephens,
motion for revoking the Vote of Tuesday; and

Speaker suffered him to proceed thus: "I sup-
about us: we know that this Personal Treaty,

wary how we give consent to any of his Desires,
ms. I confess the Vote is passed, and that
and mischief may follow from thence, I sup-
answered, "That if any of those gentlemen who

the bar for it." Notwithstanding this Mr. Lisle
put the parliament into a capacity to treat any
far, as to affirm that the Vote was

hour, then consent should be given to the re-
tired out with sitting all day and a great part
offer to rise, most of the members departed

cure any guilty person, offer a gracious Par-
 don, and give Obedience to the Law of God.

tection; where they shall be received into pay, and into a better condition of subsistence, than they are at present in. We are, therefore, desirous to see them settled in some of our colonies, where they may be able to support themselves, and to be useful to the community. We are, therefore, desirous to see them settled in some of our colonies, where they may be able to support themselves, and to be useful to the community. We are, therefore, desirous to see them settled in some of our colonies, where they may be able to support themselves, and to be useful to the community.

[illegible]

Oct. 2. A Letter was received from the Parliament's Commissioners treating with the King in the name of the people, which was immediately closed, were read, in hæc verba:

[illegible][illegible]

Papers; which being read, we discerned them

Church; unto which we, as yet, have received

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

First, 'That a Bill be passed for the utter
abolishing and taking away of all archbishops,
bishops, their chancellors and commissaries,
deacons and sub-deacons, deans and chapters,
archdeacons, canons and prebendaries, and
all chaunters, chancellors, treasurers, sub-
treasurers, succentors and sacrista, and all vic-
cars choral and choristers, old vicars and new
vicars of any cathedral or collegiate church,
and all other their under-officers, out of the
church of England and dominion of Wales,
and for the settling and settling of
the several Ordinances herewith delivered,
the one intitled, An Ordinance of parliament
for abolishing of Archbishops and Bishops
in the Kingdom of England and Towns
of Wales, and for settling their lands

'the Common-wealth.' The other intitled, 'An Ordinance of the lords and commons assembled in parliament, for appointing the Sale of Bishops Lands for the use of the Common-wealth,' be confirmed by act of

delivered, concerning the calling and sitting
act of parliament.—That Reformation of
settled by act of parliament within the king-
parliament have agreed to, or shall agree
upon, after consultation had with the Assem-
bly of Divines. And particularly, That your

[illegible]

Newport, Sept. 28, 1618.

your for a Personal Treaty, which he hoped

this way, by you their Commissioners, his

of in this place, as a fit means to begin a

to his own sad condition, and the miseries of

to the First Proposition. But finding that you

believe that you have no power to omit or

allotted for the treaty here: and having lately

received another Paper concerning the Church,

containing in itself several particulars of great

presented to his majesty; the due consider-

two houses before a full resolution can well be

had in matters of so high a consequence: to

present have further security, and an earnest

of future satisfaction, his majesty, upon consi-

confirmed for 3 years by act of parliament.

3 years, the Directory for the public Worship

of God in the kingdoms of England and Ire-

land, and dominion of Wales. And will like-

wise confirm for 3 years, by act of parliament,

have presented to him to be used for the

of Wales: provided that his majesty and those

conscience submit thereunto, be not in the

* These are not entered in the Lords Jour-

Walter Foster, at Chancery.

Ordinance herewith presented, for the better

passed for enjoining the taking thereof by all

Ireland; and that the Ordinances herewith

delivered, concerning the manner of taking

the same in both the said kingdoms, be con-

nalties as shall be agreed upon by both houses.

—That your majesty will give your royal as-

sent to the Bill for suppressing Innovations in

Churches and Chapels in and about the Wor-

ship of God, and for the better Advancement

of the preaching of God's Holy Word in all

parts of this kingdom: and to the Bill against

enjoying Pluralities of Benefice, by spiritual

persons and non-residence, which have been

formerly delivered to your majesty; and to an

act to be framed and agreed upon in both

houses of parliament, for the regulating and

reforming both universities, and of the col-

leges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton.

Jesuits, Priests, Papists and Popish Recu-

sants, from disturbing the State and eluding

the laws; and, for the discovering and speedy

conviction of Popish Recusants, an Oath be

established by act of parliament to be admi-

nistered to them; wherein they shall abjure

and renounce the Pope's Supremacy, the

doctrine of transubstantiation, purgatory,

worshipping of the consecrated host, cruci-

tions and errors; and refusing the said Oath,

being tendered in such manner as shall be

appointed by the said act, to be a sufficient

conviction of Popish Recusants.—That your

majesty will consent to an act or acts of par-

laments, by Protestants, in the Protestant

religion; and to an act or acts for the true

munities to be levied and disposed in such

to be provided that your majesty shall have

no loss. And to an act or acts, whereby

executed; and a stricter course taken to pre-

vent the saying or hearing of Mass in the

court, or any other part of the kingdom or

of the kingdom of Ireland. Sept. 25."

to Westchester County to advise with his
two houses, and to deliver his opinion and the
reasons of his opinion to the said assembly
at a time to be appointed by the said assembly
which shall prenil with him for his consent

ster, and be restored to a condition of absolute freedom and safety, (a thing which he shall not be able to do without the possession of his lands and revenues; and

relating to the late unhappy differences; which I have read by the way, was a very agreeable and useful statement, and I am glad to see that the same process is going on in the other parts of the country.

I have been thinking about you very much lately. I hope you are well and happy. I am still working hard, but I find time to think of my friends. Please write soon.

tempore, to be communicated to the

upon such Propositions as wo should offer; and

continually: hereupon we framed this inclosed
to your Commissioners here; wherein we have

agree to this our Proposition; but finding the

you of how great a prejudice it was to us, that their instructions were so limited: and therefore we have thought fit to send up to you a transcript of that Proposition, desiring the

will prevail with them to lay hold on this way. But it is not the least of our duties to send the truth to those who are in error, that they may be brought to the knowledge of the truth. We are not to be silent, but to speak the truth in love, as we have consented unto."

to delay a business of such importance, not

mons, a warm debate ensued, the Account of which is thus given by a Journalist of these

Lisle began with urging, * That if the course of it; and, instead of debating and

he should give his assent, or denial, to each, as they lay in order, or as they should be presented unto him by their Commissioners, to whom

aside : and not only so, but to give further In-
 quiring do not proceed with them upon each Pro-

the Church, it was likely that the episcopal men, instead of advising the settlement of the

Mr. Hurvey alledged, ' That except episco

1. The first step is to identify the variables in the model. In this case, the variables are:

- Y : The dependent variable (e.g., sales).
- X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n : The independent variables (e.g., advertising, price, etc.).

2. The second step is to specify the functional form of the model. This is typically done by assuming a linear relationship between the variables:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + \epsilon$$
 where $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ are the parameters to be estimated, and ϵ is the error term.

3. The third step is to collect data on the variables. This involves gathering observations for each variable over time or across different units.

4. The fourth step is to estimate the parameters of the model. This is typically done using least squares estimation, which minimizes the sum of the squared residuals.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the model's performance. This involves checking the goodness of fit (e.g., R^2) and the statistical significance of the coefficients.

6. The sixth step is to use the model for prediction or policy analysis. This involves plugging in values for the independent variables to predict the value of the dependent variable.

might be as sure of these as of their other possessions; and it would be such an encouragement to men to lay out their money, that

the state might sell them on much the sooner and at better rates.'—This motion being seconded by Mr. Blackiston and others, a Member who

* *Mercurius* I^o p. 249, c. 20.

of the conduct of these Commissioners in refusing them, and a Letter to be prepared need

Oct. 7. A Letter from lieutenant general Cromwell was read in the house of commons, would cry him up as much for this, as they cry him down for other things; for it is a shame,

this inconvenience; and more shame is it for the Synod, that they being the men which con-

in a twelve month, besides those which are not

Mr. Holland, was entitled 'The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Com-

Assembly in general terms, he answered, 'That if the house pleased to command him,

minster in absolute freedom, and be restored

pass these concessions into acts; 'I conceive,' said he, 'if we should yield to this, it would

it broke forth; and complaining, 'That not-

imagined: and therefore I humbly conceive, upon Offenders, especially upon such as had

could not get or use at this time to let the

The King's Second Answer to the

Church: "Newport, Oct. 9, 1648,

"C. R. For a farther and final Answer to

the Church, and to your Paper of the 30th

Sept. wherein you alledge there are many

exceptions, &c. I have considered the

same, and have answered the same as follows:

1. That his majesty said nothing

to the consenting to the bill for the utter abol-

ishing of the episcopacy, &c. as you say, but

only that he was content to leave the

same to the consideration of the

parliament, and that he was content

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parliament, and that he was content

to leave the same to the

intervals of parliament, by the forementioned

be null and void; and that all honours and

ed; the time for nominating of the deputy and

A Charge ordered against Mr. Dowcet for

Castle; in consequence whereof the house of lords committed the major to the Gatehouse, and an Indictment was soon after preferred against him at Winchester; which not being voted him a sum of 150*l.* as a recompence for false imprisonment, and committed Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Dowcet a witness, in support of the Charge against the major, to the custody of the serjeant at arms. Mr. Osborne found means to make his escape, but Mr. Dowcet having continued two months in confinement, they granted; and sent a Mes-

"Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand the draught of a Charge against this Dowcet, which, in my opinion, the house ought rather to take notice of than this Petition; for I can attest that trial at Winchester, where I sat upon the bench; and I am sure many others in the house and therefore I conceive the slanderous accu-

lizers to some exemplary punishment - but Osborne being gone, and Dowcet in hold, I desire him, and he brought to a speedy trial."—In

jected Mr. Dowcet's Petition, and ordered

slays; and that having called a council of war to advise of the best means to reduce those ships to the parliament's obedience, the result thereof was to continue the Fleet in Gorcan road; that he hoped the houses would approve of his proceedings therein, and send a

landers interposed, had the revolted ships been set upon at his first coming into that road; therefore, Mr. Speaker, you may send money and provisions; but, for my part, I he-

admiral was carried no farther; for the house voted their approbation of his conduct; or-

and the sequestrations of delinquents in North Wales were appropriated to that pur-

the Treaty; amongst which were copies of the King's consent to the Proposition concerning

resolve to adjourn for 6 Days, but revoke that

the first thing done was to resolve, That at the

not assign any reason for so long an adjournment; but a Contemporary Writer,* whose

informs us, "That this was a project of the Independent Party to delay the Treaty, in

"Gentlemen, I have certain Infirmities growing upon me, for prevention whereof I desire to have some time for the taking of physic; and

present being in the secret, there was a general cry for an adjournment: but they were stop-

* Mercurius Pragmaticus, No. 30.

a little in their career by others; who, considering that Mr. Speaker had been troubled with the gout, and that it well comforted him by a Letter about his Victory over the Scots, pleaded, 'That Mr. Speaker, God bless him, is so well recovered of his gout, that he is now fit to be in the public; urging, withal, How great an inconvenience it would be to the public, if this instant of a Treaty, whereof all transactions were to be reported continually to the house; so that their not sitting for a week might be extremely prejudicial to the speedy progress of the Treaty, and be a means to defeat the business of the house, which was to be done in 40 days allotted: and therefore they begged of Mr. Speaker to dispense a little with his own occasions, rather than bring so great a hazard upon the Treaty.' Notwithstanding which it was carried by a majority of the house, that a Message be sent to the lords to desire them to adjourn to the same time.—The lords were greatly surprised at this, and they agreed to the motion, and desired a present conference with the commons at the By the day that I said, to fill, and the motion for a present conference was agreed to. Soon after Mr. Swynfen reported, 'That the house was agreed to the Treaty with the King to be a matter of the highest concernment to the kingdom; that their sitting at this present time, to discuss the business of the house, would be a great hindrance to the sense of the houses upon such matters, and that they desired to be free from the Isle of Wight; that so long an adjournment must obstruct the progress of the Treaty, and therefore they desired the commons to be content to adjourn.' Upon this a Member stood up and objected, 'That the lords did not give this Answer of themselves, but had others to put it into their mouths.' He said further, 'Mr. Speaker, this Answer of the lords is a stain of our brain, for they have put a word in their mouths, some among ourselves have instructed them what to say, and how to answer themselves touching this adjournment.' He was seconded by sir Tho. Wain, who said, 'Mr. Speaker, I conceive we have power of adjourning our own house, without asking leave of the lords; and therefore I think we should do well to take this occasion to vindicate our own authority, as not depending upon the lords, and stand to this morning's Vote for an adjournment till Monday.'—To this a Member answered, 'I must confess, Mr. Speaker, the house hath voted this day to adjourn, and that it is contrary to the course of parliament for any member to move for the recalling of a Vote; yet I am not without a precedent for it, and that a very late one too; for, Mr. Speaker, you may remember that when the house had resolved, according to the King's desire by Letter, that nothing con-

cerning parliament should be done, unless the commons were first assembled by the house, yet, when the commons were assembled, the house was so divided, that they could not give a Vote, and therefore I desire to take the same liberty to move, That this Resolution for adjourning may be recalled, it being very much against the honour of the house, both in the manner of obtaining this Vote, it being passed in a thin house, before we were well come together; and also in the nature of it, which must needs disturb the Treaty, and bring a scandal upon us in the opinion of the people, as if we desired no good success of it, when we thus contrived to hinder its progress.' To this it was replied, 'That they had no intent, in adjourning, to hinder the progress of the Treaty, but only to satisfy the desire of Mr. Speaker, who had occasion to take physic; and God forbid but the house should yield to the desire of a member, and adjourn.'—The Speaker was a little taken with this, and determined to make a handsome retreat; and thereupon stood up and said, 'That, perceiving there were many objections raised about his desire for adjourning the house, and for his health sake, rather than give offence, he was content to run the hazard of his life, and spend it in the service of the public.'—Hereupon, it was agreed, That the Resolution of adjourning it passed in the morning, be revoked.

A Court of General Council's Reception at Edinburgh. At the evening of this month the house of commons received a Letter from the Lord General Cromwell, dated Berwick, Oct. 2, signifying, inter alia, That having something to desire of the Committee of Estates of Scotland, he intended to set out that day for Edinburgh. This he did accordingly, in great pomp, attended by the lord Elchoe, Ludovick Tesley, the late governor of Berwick, and 3 regiments of horse of his own army. About 3 miles before he reached that city he was met by the earl of Leven, the lord Kirkcubright, and major-general Holburn, who conducted him to the earl of Mar's house in the Canongate, which was provided for his reception, where he had a guard of soldiers placed at the gate, and lay. He arrived there on the 11th, upon notice whereof the lord-chancellor Leven, the earl of Argyle, the earl of Leven, the earl of Cassilis, lord Burley, lord Warriston, and many other persons of quality, came to compliment him.

A Paper presented by him to the Committee of Estates. The next day a deputati being sent to him from the Committee of Estates, to know what he had to communicate, he delivered to them the following Paper:

"Right Honourable; I shall be ever ready to be a witness to the lords and commons to do right to the kingdom of England, in re-"

reasonable, that those who have been active in,

the kingdoms: and we do hereby engage our-

menting to, the

ly been in arms, at Stirling or elsewhere,

soever without the advice and consent of the Kingdom of England; that thereby they may be

mer Engagement, or infringing the union and

occasions hereafter, to make good this our un-

played in public place or trust in England,

selves very much obliged to the honourable

assistance, expressed in their Votes of the 28th

the earl of Leven, at a sumptuous banquet at the castle: and, at their going away, they

was read in the house of commons, setting

Soldiery, to be presented to him; reciting the

though they were informed that the

might be divided among the several counties

and therefore suspect there is a party in the

King is guilty of all the blood shed; and for

distractions: that by the aforesaid party,

and free Quarter for ever avoided, I may return from the soldier to th

and great tumult, and, at the
 time was proposed, that the
 debate should be continued
 between the two houses, and
 the Parliament, and the
 after so great a rupture. Besides, the not
 reaching of Saturday and Sunday, was
 the reason why it was not done
 of Uxbridge.—So, with much ado, the Vote
 of the day before, that meeting of last
 Days and Sundays, was agreed, and
 History was made, and they were
 for their concurrence, which they gave accord-
 ingly. The Vote was then sent in a
 Letter, signed by the two Speakers, to the Com-
 missioners, who were ordered to consult with
 the King.

*Debate on the Propositions, and the Delin-
 quents.* Next day, the Commons, having as-
 sembled, the Speaker read the
 Declaration, and then the
 urged, that the Declaration was
 a world of bloodshed, which would be required
 to execute, and so on, and so on, and
 however they should be more
 of those engaged in the first war, and 7 more
 in the last, meaning the Invasion under duke
 Hamilton, and so on. And
 then they fell to naming particular persons, as
 James, Duke of Hamilton, and
 John lord Goring, and duke Hamilton; and
 with all this, they were not
 tired, and they were not
 tired them to call to mind, 'That at first they
 voted 37 to be excepted from Pardon; but
 since that time it had been, and then was, the
 resolution of the house, to proceed only against
 7 of the old Delinquents; and if they meant
 to have added 7 more of the new, they ought
 to have added 7 more of the old. The Pe-
 tition, the first of which was to be read, and
 then the Propositions went to his majesty;
 that it was agreed, that the seven new Ex-
 ceptions, and the seven old, should be so
 do, they having concluded themselves in the
 Propositions, and then the question
 being put, that the Declaration should be
 contained in that part of the first Branch of
 the Propositions, the King declared his consent,
 to which the king has not declared his consent,
 be proceeded with, and their estates disposed
 of, and then the king declared his consent,
 and then the king declared his consent,
 Pardon by his majesty, without consent of both
 houses, the king declaring that he will not
 proceed as to taking away the life of any
 of them to above the number of 7 persons, it
 passed in the affirmative, by 66 voices against
 63.

*The Lords agree to the King's last Proposi-
 tion.* On the 17th day, the Lords, having
 into a committee, to take into consideration
 the Papers, presented to them on the 19th,
 concerning the Treaty, and the house being

resumed, the King's Propositions were read
 and then the king declared his consent,
 majesty be settled in a condition of honour,
 and then the king declared his consent,
 two houses for the same: that he be restored to
 the possession of his Lands and Revenues.

The king's last Propositions, for the
 revenues and profits which, for the satisfaction
 of his two houses in this Treaty, he hath
 shall consent to part withal: that an Act of
 Indemnity may be passed, to extend to all per-
 sons for all offences, which the King's and
 Propositions as shall be agreed between the
 king and his two houses: but, lastly, the king
 declared, that these Votes were not
 the king, and the Treaty should break off before
 it was read.

*For the Proceedings of the Commissioners
 touching the King in the Isle of
 Wight.* The Speaker of the House of Commons,
 acquainted them, that yesterday sir Peter Kil-
 ligrew brought a Packet from the Commis-
 sioners for the Treaty with the King in the Isle of
 Wight, containing, among other things, the following
 Papers.

The King's farther and final Answer con-
 cerning the Church.

Newport, Oct 21. 1642.
 "C. R. His majesty conceives that his
 former Answer to the Propositions con-
 cerning the Church, was far more satisfac-
 tory to his two houses than is expressed in
 your Papers of the 19th and 17th inst., and
 that the same should be considered as the
 last and final Answer of the most exalted
 Majesty, and so, as to the 17th, as well as to
 the 19th, and his declaration, as to the
 former Answers, as for a farther and final
 Answer to the Propositions and Papers of
 the 17th, his majesty saith as followeth: That
 as to the Propositions, and Papers for the
 Paper, he cannot consent to a Bill and the
 Ordinance for abolishing Bishops; yet, for the
 sake of his two houses, and for the
 the public Peace, he will consent to a bill for
 taking away of all Arch Bishops, Bishops,
 Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Canons,
 and Prebendaries; and all Chanters, Chancel-
 lars, Treasurers, Secretaries, Schoolmasters,
 and Ministers, of all Vicar Churches, and
 Masters, of all Vicar Churches, and
 Cathedral or Collegiate Church; and all other
 their Under-Officers, out of the Church of
 England, and Town of Wales, and out of
 the Church of Ireland. And then the king
 declared his consent to a special Act of
 all Episcopal Government for the space of
 3 years; and hath consented and will consent
 to confirm the form of Church Government,
 now presented to him for the said 3 years and
 that no other shall be used during that time:
 In which time, his majesty conceiveth his
 desire, that a Resolution may be presented
 Assembly of Divines at West-
 minster, touching the same, and that his
 majesty and his two houses may

and the two houses of parliament, in pursuance

of the King's Parole, I thought it my duty, (in regard of the great

My lords and gentlemen; Give me leave

to say, that I thought it my duty, (in regard of the great

I thought it my duty, (in regard of the great

on account of the great

no doubt, but I perceived the danger of such a reserve,

pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

that I perceived the danger of such a reserve,

pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

that I perceived the danger of such a reserve,

pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

that I perceived the danger of such a reserve,

pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

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pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

that I perceived the danger of such a reserve,

pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

that I perceived the danger of such a reserve,

pressed him with greater earnestness to a clear

declaration of himself in the point; telling him,

to which he declared his full agreement.

to which he declared his full agreement.

to which he declared his full agreement.

to which he declared his full agreement.

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to which he declared his full agreement.

thus Treaty; and, upon that foundation, to proceed to a speedy settlement of a blessed Peace, which is the best and the most probable means to reduce Ireland.

the proceedings of the lord Ormond in Ireland, is not satisfactory.

[illegible]

disaffection to his majesty: a circumstance confirmed by his refusing to act, soon after, as a Commissioner for the Trial of the King, though he was the first person named in the Ordinance to that purpose. It may be asked, How, in 1649, could it be proved that Cromwell was a disaffected person? In order to clear up this point, it is to be observed, That Cromwell, in his triumphant march to the Second Parliament, was accompanied by a great number of persons, who presented to him several Petitions for the restoration of the King, of which the house took no notice, as being presented to a private person, and not to the Speaker. In consequence of this was the calling a General Convention now before us; of which Ireton, who was then a member of the Convention, has just published a German Narrative, in which the General's giving way to the presentment of it was owing to his own inclinations, to his being overruled by the Convention, and not to any apprehensions of the consequences.

of the whole. Any conclusion that we reach must be based on the facts of the situation. I am sure that the committee will be able to do this. I am sure that the committee will be able to do this. I am sure that the committee will be able to do this.

meeting here, have unanimously agreed upon a Remonstrance to be presented to you, Ewer and other officers: and, in regard it concerns matters of highest and present importance to your self, to us, and the whole kingdom, I do, at the desire of the Officers,

therein may be truly considered; and that no failing in circumstances or expressions may prejudice either the reason or justice of what is tendered, or their intentions of whose we have had so long experience. I remain, &c.
FAIRFAX. St. Alban's, Nov. 16. This Review is not more than a short abstract of about a single page:

To the Right Hon. the Commons of England assembled in Parliament; The humble Petition of the Officers of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, sheweth, That your Petitioners, in obedience to the order of the House of Commons, have assembled in a General Council of Officers, hold

"Our tender regard to the privileges and long time hitherto, as it should always make us

calls upon every man to contribute what help
in conscience and duty to God and men, we

George Whittington, in Black-Friars, at the

to make a party against it; in this case, it we think a wrong to his intentions, to under-

rying a semblance thereof, but that his restitu-
ests, from which he hath acted the past evils;

we shall shew in its place, we desire all good
be hoped from such a re-union or renewed
tions of Liberty, with principles of Tyranny;

gion; we might say indeed, of light with dark-
ness, of good with evil, as would be implied

trust and influence in relation to our Peace,
Rights, and Liberties, civil and religious, with

if it be, then this doubt holds just.—Next, to

Concerning the Safety of an Agreement for
Accommodation and Restitution, you had a

of tyranny or self-interest) use to be; yet, first

the public interest in contest, and to the per-
sons or parties that have engaged for it; and

claiming and assuming such powers and pre-
rogatives over a people beyond his bounds;

flying in force; and, in a war upon them,

claimed, and all he had before in a full con-

where ever, after so long a war, so much

having at last wholly subdued him, and gained

him and his party captivated and in their

interest, (or rather but a slender portion of
that which God had so wholly and freely, by

enemy's hand; and deeming him as a person

him upon such concessions to his throne again;
we say, we would gladly have a parallel in-
stance, where ever indeed any people, before

preposterous and self defeating way; or an

like kind at all, with a readmission of such a
person to the same office, state, and revenue,

count or claim of Right, on the foundation

either to the public interest in contest, or to
the persons engaged therein; or did not prove

public interest and party adhering thereto,

and hold the same with a re-admission of him;
or without, first or last, disclaiming and re-

with him for the same; and an utter reject

same account of Right, or, at least, of his par-

the public interest in contest, and to the per-

sons or parties that have engaged for it; and

the public interest in contest, and to the per-

sons or parties that have engaged for it; and

here said it may, by the way, appear how
make a Peace on any terms, though in words
into his seat again ; and consequently we may
would ; and in his granting now, at the mo-
and hinder them : but being not in power to
by their parliaments, or how much it is to
settled ; no, though with the cry for their
a refusal and opposition therein ; and deluded
thus they be once heightened but into a re-
then either give the king his end and advan-
then, as well as their ease before ; until at last
the king and
give up all, must come to make a war against
really their own cause ; and the king by the
interest, may make war against you, to the
reflect upon that of his numerous party.
erties ; for the preservation whereof you will
found such powerful parties ready to serve
4 B

they succeed, we'll still be ready to take all aid
of the public, as heretofore; and especially to
instruments still to venture for them, notwith-
verbal or literal, that you can obtain or imagine
of him, and in such a case, proclaim the like
therein give the most authentic testimony and
seal that ever was, to all those destructive
their claims only of the Conquest; so they serve
the hazard is infinitely greater; and, in human
to those which, after all your Proposition-

bath given you the same against them; and
parts, was extended to a forcible dominion
from that bondage, into that state of Right and
the conditions of such; and not, as if the

justice of the thing, has led to fix the exem-
plary punishment, first upon the capital leader,
and so is like to be a real Security, when such
been done, not only go free, but stand in per-
petuity, and get any to serve him, in a way
of all. And besides, in point of Justice, with

... used in other parts since
... it seems a most unequal
... whereon alone it has been grounded; as, That
... to exempt kings from human Justice, or to ex-
... in the present case and manner, without so
... Accommodation with the King, in the way and
... shall not provide for his subjection to Trial
... God or man, nor hopefully good; but many
... fear that well considers it. 2. Would not
... be safe, but full of hazard and danger; yea,
... except such as, by base apostacy from it, and
... have, or shall have, merited their pardons.
... come into the parliament's power, or at least

him before, and at that time; the
... framed; and you had not then, as since, by
... pointed towards the way, as thereupon you
... made our thoughts have been thus set free,
... ed or implied, and besides what other pens
... selves have considered, the more and further it
... did before: so that your bare retracting of
... or any Reasons given, cannot put out the light
... which your former Votes with Reasons have
... for us to tender to your consideration some
... preparations; as, concerning the Succession,
... liaments in future, &c. which accordingly we
... former Propositions; and whatever we express
... king, it was far from our intentions, as it was
... preclude your councils from any farther or
... better provision for the public interest, or
... in any surer or better way. 3dly, Since
... as it were, from conscience or other specious
... so you might at once make a full and clear

the obligation consisteth as a Covenant, that en-

doth not bind the King to any particular manner of

conduct, but only to the performance of such duties as

are necessary to the preservation of the peace and

unity of the kingdom, and the execution of such laws

as are made in conformity to the laws of God and

the laws of the land, and the maintenance of such

rights and liberties as are necessary to the

no other penalty be ever put upon Covenant

the King, nor shall any other person be put upon

Danger and Evil of the way you are in, and

the Remedies; for which purpose upon all the

been said, you may find abundant cause to

former Grounds in the Votes of Non-addresses,

tendered; but if, notwithstanding all the Evils

and Dangers remonstrated to lie even in the

evil way, we shall at least desire that you

notwithstanding any thing concluded or to be

King may and shall be proceeded against in a

offered; and whereby all your justice

it. And this is all the enforcement which that

it, as a Covenant doth oblige; and therefore

own and the kingdom's; and that you had no

design to exclude or prejudice his, if he would

other; and even so the words added to, and

closing up that clause in the Covenant do un-

with our consciences, of our loyalty, and that

we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish

his majesty's just power and greatness. 2.

added to that of a Covenant, makes it no other

perform what it, as a Covenant, obligeth unto;

and look how far it, in the nature of a Cove-

nant, as to any particular matter obligeth: so

it. And this is all the enforcement which that

it, as a Covenant doth oblige; and therefore

own and the kingdom's; and that you had no

design to exclude or prejudice his, if he would

other; and even so the words added to, and

closing up that clause in the Covenant do un-

with our consciences, of our loyalty, and that

we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish

his majesty's just power and greatness. 2.

added to that of a Covenant, makes it no other

perform what it, as a Covenant, obligeth unto;

and look how far it, in the nature of a Cove-

nant, as to any particular matter obligeth: so

... and yet, when that is so provided for,

he has appeared to head. And the Duke, as

... of these provisions, viz. concerning the

... about them; we confess it might be
thought so in a Treaty betwixt parties stand-

... power or possibilities to obtain the cause; but

... be with a party wholly subdued, captivated,

... towards the same; as us the Estates, neither

... Treaty, it seems surely no less suitable to

... ty's power as they, and where it is not so much
a demanding him to justice, as a proviso that,

... they will not exempt him from it.—Thus,

... being saved or reserved: we proceed in order

... ples of Justice in that kind, as are really in

... Pardon may not be a mockery of Justice in

... time, if they do not, that then they may be

... mons therunto belonging, or of any kind of

... also a short and peremptory day may be set,

... that warning to come in and render themselves

perhaps make that which is a fault at one

ed be not fit to be done, or perhaps a fault if done, his majesty conceives (the good end being

not be thought a fault in them) than to be

other. Besides, his majesty conceives not this to be of that number, it being not only a bare practice, but an institution for continual use

Bishops Land; his majesty conceives that pre-

true state of the question) is sacrilege, divines

majesty's judgement; which being well weighed, he hopes may satisfy as to this particular. Nor

make any thing for this case, because in those

majesty hopes that his two houses, after a more

Reasons, will clearly discern that they are

suspension of Episcopacy for 3 years, his ma-

office of a Bishop, not only to the Apostolical

revelation, but also to the civil law, and the

of the same, and the civil law, and the

Apostolical Bishop, it being evident by 1 Tim.

was practised by them; and since it is more

will agree upon a settled Form of Church Go-

whereas

for Church Lands; since by the heavy charging

help; for you know who says, 'What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his own soul?' Whereas, on the contrary,

ticulars puts him in a right way for the better

tion for a set Form of Divine Service, in his

The House of Commons, 1617

Newport, Nov. 21, 1617.

"C. R.; His majesty having received the

both houses, is well pleased, 1. That, from

rents and profits thereof, and all other legal

for public magazines and stores as are now

shall think fit to make use of them for the ne-

cessary defence of the kingdom. 2. His majesty

is well pleased that he be settled in a condition

consent, that it be declared by act of parlia-

shall be

to the matter of his directions, as I conceived,

duty to oppose them to my utmost; and ac-

what order I have taken in my absence for the

be, I can say with the testimony of a good

and blood I have undergone and spent in your

what I must ever be, my lord, Your &c. R.
HAMMOND." "P. S. Since the writing hereof
I received the original to these two Copies in-

"Whereas his excellency the Lord-General,

proceeded against in a due way of Justice; and

Resolution therupon; to the end therefore

immediately to secure the Person of the King

fore the Treaty; and that you continue him so

liament in Answer to the said Remonstrance,

"Sir; The Providence of God, together with

send herewith to you: we have found a gene-

set upon your hearts, which we doubt not of,
that you will, in a public way, express to the

commons; and after a conference both houses
agreed, "That a Letter be written to the
General, to acquaint him, that his Orders to

Hammond by both houses; and to require

charge in the Isle of Wight."

Nov. 30. A Letter from major Cromwell,

colonel himself, were read: both these were

"Windsor, Nov. 28, 1646.
"My lord; Col. Hammond, when I came

veyed unto him, I thought that to come this

not to miss him, in case he should, according
to his purpose, be come away from the island.
Before I could get thither it was somewhat late
last night; when I found col. Hammond not
come, I went hence, intending to have got

so needful, I was, for want of a pass, stayed
near quarters; and the castle gates being shut,

ing. I am now going with what speed I

"Farnham, Nov. 29, 1648.

all's commands, I there met with your lord-
which I shall yield immediate obedience to, by

grievous burthen I have been so long pressed
reasons, that I yet hope, upon your farther con-
sideration of me, you will please to set me at
your lordship's affairs: this therefore I must

"Bagshot, Nov. 29, 1648.

P.S. "My lord, this being written before my
restraint, should, with the last night's letter,
have gone towards you; but those under whose
custody I now am, did not, it seems, think fit
account of my imprisonment in a letter by
another hand, which I hope is before this time

Parliament, which Mr. Whitlocke says "was deem-

daily and incident charges of the Army; and
were not taken to supply him: Hereupon it

Declaration of the Army on their resolving

put off to the 1st of December. These repeated

"Being full of sad apprehensions concern-

hopeful grounds, viz. a more equal dispensing
of justice and mercy, in relation to things

tion of parliaments; and that for the ending

in we are willing to hope, that the persons so

into through some inconsideration, or misap-

vantage to the common cause, and of common
and equal concernment to those that have
engaged in it; which things we pressed in the

posed would have been concluded; but that

aside; the Treaty, in the mean while, going
on in the former way and terms, and like to

... of affairs now stand; and we shall accordingly

... in order unto, and until the introducing of, a

Witness of God in our hearts, that, in these
... either in point of profit or power; and that if
... necessary to, yea supporters of, the parliament
... without more ado, embrace such a discharge,
... rather than interpose in these things to our
... own vast trouble and hazard; so if we could
... but obtain a rational assurance for the effectual
... any proportionable assurance on our parts,
... as the case stands, we particularly are
... obliged in duty to God, this is our

... evils we have remonstrated, and for pro-
... and also that such persons who were the
... of the late invasion from Scotland, the
... recollections within this kingdom, and, those for-
... counsel, may be brought to public Justice,
... Army to London, there to follow Providence

to the Treaty.] Dec. 1. The Commissioners
... this day the earl of Northumberland delivered
... from the Treaty. Answered the

The King's Final Answer: concerning the
Marquis of ORMOND.

"Newport, Nov. 25, 1648.

"C. R. For a final Answer as to your

... what they desired in this particular: but as

... in that kingdom, and requiring him to desist

... He says that to the

... "C. R. Whereas we have received several

... and management of the Irish War in Ireland
... we have therefore thought fit hereby to require
... upon the matters contained in the said Papers;
... and we expect such obedience unto this our
... and that the two Houses sh^d be
... of Westm^r 31. Nov^r

The King's Speech to the Commons at
their Petition, &c. [The King's Petition
... the King's Speech we must have
... the King's Speech, at taking
... leave of your majesty

"My Lord, I would have taken your leave
... each other again; but God's will be done. I
... mine; and nothing so much afflicts me, as the
... of the King's Speech, at taking
... leave of your majesty

MS.D. 2

That the king had done enough to secure religion, and that these were the grounds of the government of the Church; and that these

might be left to the law; and not himself pressed to such a dishonourable inconvenient, illegal, extraordinary, arbitrary way; forasmuch, as in ordinary construction, it must be

made in an arbitrary way, but according to

again, except his houses, at the 3 years end,

and agree to it, which amounted to as much

of the world, as if it would not endure the

test of a 3 years trial.' Mr. Fiennes being

about to proceed to other particulars, Mr.

Harvey interrupted him, saying, 'That the

dom, which could not be effected but by an

placit: viz. "Mr. Sheriff, and the rest of

resolved to send a Letter to the General from

the 14th of the 15th, by the

and there you leave to make

* Alluding to Mr. Harvey's having pur-

called a common council that morning, did communicate a Letter to them, which he re-

city according to usual course, to view the

" Windsor, Nov. 30, 1640.

" My lord and gentlemen; Being upon an

thoughts of plunder, or other wrong, to your

you cause enough to credit us in; so, for the

would take a present course for the supply of

vention of hurt or inconvenience to the city

lords to the Sheriffs: " The lords return

to that house; and as to the 40,000*l.* men-

placit: viz. " Mr. Sheriff, and the rest of

resolved to send a Letter to the General from

the 14th of the 15th, by the

and there you leave to make

me, 'That I am a Royal favourite,' alluding to the fact that I had been so. I published it in my name; and I am now termed 'The King's favourite.' To which I shall return this short Answer, I hope without any vain glory or boasting, being thus provoked thereunto, That I have done more than any man; that I have suffered more than any man; that I have resisted arbitrary power and illegal prerogatives, I must confess, more than any man. The only reward I ever yet received from his majesty or his party, was the cutting off my ears, at two several times, one after another, in a most barbarous manner; the setting me upon three sides, in a disgraceful manner, each time for two hours space together; the burning of my books; the imposing of two fines upon me of 5000*l.* a-piece; Expulsion out of the House of Commons; the loss of my calling almost 9 years space; the seizure of my Books and Estate; above 8 years imprisonment in several prisons, at least 4 of these years spent in the Newgate, where I was debarred the use of pen, ink, paper, and all books; the denial of me any allowance of diet for my support; and all this for my good Service to the State in opposing Popery and the Papists, and for all my sufferings and losses I never yet received one farthing compensation, or other, though I have waited above 8 years at your doors for justice and reparations; and, as I have now paid out of my own pocket, and at my own expense, more than 1000*l.* since my enlargement, to maintain your cause against the king, his Popish and Prelatical party: for all which cost and labour I never yet demanded nor received one farthing for the loss of the best office of justice in the kingdom, though I have suffered more than any man, or no desert; nor did I ever yet receive so much as your public thanks for any public service done you, which every preacher usually receives for every sermon preached before you, and most of the best of the nation for their services; though I have brought you off with honour in the cases of Canterbury and Macquaire, when you were at a loss in both; and

my Book, that they translated it into two several languages; and engaged many thousands of people to read it. I have done more for the houses than I have done, and then I believe me for being now a royal favourite, or apostate from the public cause.—True it is, which it is since, I published a Book, intitled, 'The Royal Light,' published a year after it, I did, with confederates, to introduce and set up Popery and how far they had inveigled the king not only to connive at, but to countenance and assist them in a great measure, more fully and than I could have done otherwise. I have taken up materials from my writings: a convincing evidence that I am yet no more a royal favourite than themselves. Yet this I must add withal, to take off that aspersion of being an apostate from my first principles, that I never published those Books, as I then professed in them, and the king, or alienate the people's affections from him; much less to depose or lay him quite aside; though I am clear of opinion, and in case of absolute necessity, where religion, laws, liberties, and their kingdoms will be concerned, I will not only depose him, but is our present case: much less did I it out of any malice or revenge for the injustice I received to my person and estate, which I have long since publicly discerned it, and the several wars

* See Vol. III. p. 704.

being thus removed, I proceed to the second, therefore what I shall speak, may be inter-

thus I answer, That I have always been a real have acted in their sphere, as soldiers, for the

into a body, the Committee of Accounts, and I have

ories obtained by them; made honourable some of my writings; and particularly dedi- cated one Book, I since compiled, to the Ge- neral himself, as I had done former Books to

actions. Besides, I have lately signed war- Ordinance for that purpose all I could, since

never did me the least injury, I hope no mem- ber can be so partial, as to repute me such a elite, to go against my judgment or consci-

and heretofore, I have then, in discharge of

and not suffer sin upon him.' And seeing I

exorbitances, especially in this house.

" Having removed these two Prejudices, I

' Whether the King's Answers to the Propo-

' tectory?' This being an equivocal question,

being much mistaken in it, I must crave leave to give you the true state of it, before I shall debate it; for which purpose I must dis-

intended in this sense, Whether the King's

satisfactory in that which concerns Delinquents,

But this, under favour, neither is nor can be

reasons: 1. Because these Propositions were sent by the houses to the king, not as Bills of debate or alteration; but only as Propositions

some few of least concernment. This is evi-

being a rule in Treaties among statesmen.

are well satisfied: so may we do now with

fineness on the other hand; and more than
settlement. When I have made good these

or private engagements to the contrary, will,

I shall begin with the first of these, namely,

fore; and therefore having granted more than
what would have fully satisfied them in former

to settle a firm Peace in the kingdom, now at

shall prove anon. The true state then and

the Propositions of both houses in this Treas-
ty, considered and weighed all together, be
not so full and satisfactory in themselves,
that this house may and ought to accept of
and proceed upon them for the speedy set-
tlement of a safe and well-grounded Peace,
both in Church and Commonwealth, rather
than reject them as unsatisfactory, and so
hazard the loss of all and the perpetuating
of our wars and miseries? In this sense I

neither, in point of duty, prudence, justice,
factory, but ought to embrace them as the

to some of our Propositions, as I could have

grand debate, I shall observe this method: 1.
I shall clearly manifest, That the king, in this

ture security of the commonwealth or state,

intended; yea, far more than ever our ances-

am bona et suo norint. I shall give you a full
not been so much as once remembered in this

hind, or hereafter to be had, against both or
or proceedings; or against any for adhering

the King of France, who was
hands by the precedent concessions, so as it
can never wound them more: the other is the
Sword of Justice, in times of peace; and this
subject with this Sword. Ship-money, Knight-
had the Judges, according to law and duty,
injustice to any, if his Judges be so just and
impeached only the Judges, not blaming the
of all the Judges and Barons of his Courts
and Judges having now no dependance at
parliament; if the houses have a care to make
and to displace and punish them, as they may
demean themselves, the king, with all his legal
press the poorest subject in body, goods, or
pect for the Security of our Lives, Liberties,
the nomination of the lord-chancellors, lord-
to his subjects; the issuers of all his commis-
too; the Nomination of the lord treasurers,
both of England and Ireland; of the chancel-
lors and barons of the Exchequers in both, and
in Ireland: would

have the petition of the lord
dom for 20 years; and of all other the before-
named great Officers, Judges, and treasurers,
there; a great strength and real addition to
do us harm, if we accept of these Concessions,
which invest us in such power there, as no
laid claim to. What is there yet remaining
of our State? I have heard of
you have a Remedy already provided and
granted for this: the nomination and ap-
ports, the principal gates to let in, or keep out,
Answers to them. There is now but one thing
Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports, chancellors
We have a long time mocked and abused the
world with a Self-denyng Ordinance⁷, disabling
Military Office by grant from the houses,
is a Self-denyng Act and Ordinance in
• This Ordinance first took its

... to be Judge of the King's Bench, and some
... to be further
... in Ireland, the 15th Sept. 1612, shall be null
... and use a new Great Seal of England, without
... A ratification
... houses without their consent; 3. A Ratification
... of all judicial and ministerial acts, writs, pro-
... the parliament itself, many members of this
... assistants of the lords house being called
... of the King's party, who have acted any thing
... against the parliament, to public justice, who
... 5. A great disparagement, dishonour, and dis-
... and their cause and proceedings; with a future
... the king and his interest, who hath so far disho-
... used; but to continue it to be used hereafter
... for the Great Seal of England: and hath like-

"To this I shall add another Grant of great
in this Treaty; and I presume no member of
it Seal to be made; the Ordinance for its
the Great Seal of England: and hath like-
used; but to continue it to be used hereafter
for the Great Seal of England: and hath like-

* For the manner of the Lord-Keeper's
... 21 JULY 1618.

... to be Judge of the King's Bench, and some
... to be further
... in Ireland, the 15th Sept. 1612, shall be null
... and use a new Great Seal of England, without
... A ratification
... houses without their consent; 3. A Ratification
... of all judicial and ministerial acts, writs, pro-
... the parliament itself, many members of this
... assistants of the lords house being called
... of the King's party, who have acted any thing
... against the parliament, to public justice, who
... 5. A great disparagement, dishonour, and dis-
... and their cause and proceedings; with a future
... the king and his interest, who hath so far disho-
... used; but to continue it to be used hereafter
... for the Great Seal of England: and hath like-

granted with, his Concessions for their own and
the good of the Church.

"The next Proposition, tending to the
Pe...
To the ...
An ...
...
...
uses, as shall hereafter be agreed on by both
thereof, then it being done by both houses, the

so as those Acts be passed within 2 years after the Treaty ended; which the houses have voted all Monies lent upon the public faith; all Ar-
to the crown for the use of the Church, (with which those members who have purchased
their own selves most
this whole case
the king to make a valid act of parliament without the king in this case, and in the
challenged by, nor granted to, both houses in
which those, who conclude the king's answers
yet now stand in their own light, in not accept-
of the C

[illegible]

a prey to hungry courtiers, or committees,
 empties them from being married to any against

[illegible][illegible]

Gunpowder and Saltpetre; fines for Knight-
under which we groaned heretofore; so as wa
that nature; especially since we have the no
his devotion; together with the three grand
oppressive courts and shops of tyranny, op-
great terrors of men's spirits, the invaders of
their rights, members, liberties; the chief en-
largers and maintainers of an unlimited prerogative (and those of all the late illegal pro-
jects, and pressures) the Star-Chamber, the
High Commission, and Council Table; the
to which a fourth is since added in this Treaty,
the Court of Wards: all which being totally
abolished, the king hath now no court nor in-
strument left that I can think of, whereby to
injure or oppress his people as in former times.
The oppressions likewise and extortions of the
Court of Wards, are rectified by acts this session; yea thus
parliament, by act perpetuated, without any
power in the king to adjourn and dissolve it,
and to dissolve it, an act of par-
liament; a provision for the better determi-
nation of the law, and for the better
provision by another law for a Triennial Par-
liament; with power to summon it, in case of
authority for the houses to sit for a convenient
time, (sufficient to redress all Grievances, pu-
nishes, and redress all Grievances)
I may add the Act of Oblivion, Pacification,
upon granting of four of which acts alone, the
did, with much thankfulness, acknowledge,
that his majesty had passed more good Bills
at that time, to the advantage of the subjects,
than at any other time.
The said Propositions, turned into acts, to those
the regulating of some grievances and corrup-
tions in the common law; the punishing and

Bishops, in point of censure or discipline, in that not solely vested in the bishop, but in him and the Synod together; and that the bishop should have a negative voice in Ordinations; but the houses voting this unsatisfactory, because that the bishops, for 3 years

with that power after the 3 years expired, so upon the king, in his final Answer hereunto, though not fully satisfied in point of conscience but that the power of Ordination is principally

hath yet, for our Satisfaction, thus far condescended to us: 1. That for 3 years next ensuing, during the Presbyterian government, no Ordination in the Church: 2. That if he can be satisfied in point of conscience within that time, upon conference with divines, that this power of Ordination, so far as to have a negative voice in it, belongs not unto Apostolical Bishops by a divine right, then he will fully

power of Ordination in the Bishops. 3. That after the 3 years are expired, if the king can satisfy his conscience, nor they him upon debate, that this power of Ordination belongs not unto Apostolical Bishops; that yet the exercise of that power

ment, and by act of parliament settle a Form of Ordination; so as if both houses never consent that Bishops shall hereafter have a hand or negative voice in Ordination, this power of Ordination

when as the words are only, 'That we shall endeavour the Extirpation of Prelacy' That is, certainly we have done, and in a great measure

concurrent power of Ordination be left in Rishops.

For, as we covenant in the same clause, 'to

Let any, Scandal, or other manner, that will

tirpation of which I am certain we have not have actually done in the extirpation of Episcopacy, and errors, as there is of Episcopacy); and yet the gentlemen, who are so zealous for the Covenant, persuade themselves they and we have

since we have left them nothing at all but a

assents: 4. The king, by abolishing Archbishops, and Bishops, in the future, except those who are already made:

sickness; nor any bishop made or consecrated,

chapter, upon a *congé d'élire* issued out to them to choose one. Now, there being no deans and chapters left to elect, nor archbishops

there can be no bishop at all hereafter made in England or Ireland; and so the bishop being utterly abolished, I cannot but conclude the king's final

bishops, to be completely satisfactory to our demands: and so much the rather, because the king, in this particular of Ordination, pleads only dissatisfaction in point of conscience

a more pretence to keep up bishops still) he would never contest with us for the lesser, nor go so far in the abolition of Episcopacy as he hath done. And truly, I doubt not, but his

in this point: nay, had his own Divines dealt might have been easily satisfied in this particular: in which, I doubt not, by God's blessing, to undertake to satisfy him, both in point

bishops as bishops; who, for above a thousand

the sole interest in it; not by divine right and long after the Apostle's times; which I have

bishops or their patrons, ever yet attempted to answer, though I particularly challenged them

* Angels, that is, the ministers (not bishops).

prefixed, were only the ministers, not bishops.

year, without any alteration or disallowance of this exposition, I marvel much how the hi-

tion, excluding all others in public, and these

Angel of Ephesus to be a diocesan Bishop, was but an Apostate, 'who had left his first Love,' ver. 4. And if Timothy, as they af-

that divine right of their prelacy upon an apos-

ground why so many prelates, in this and
were created bishops. Edly, ' If those Angels

can be no other than presbyters, not bishops, as the prelates themselves will grant: and, if so, then verily the presbyter is the supreme of the whole church of Christ.

nearest to it, but the Angels standing, not sitting, round about it and them, without any seats at all provided for them, as inferior attendants. 2. I find these Elders not only sit-

...led a ...
...heads ...
...p ...
...the ...
...was ...
...st ...
...by ...

'I have made us Kings and priests,' not Angels or Bishops, 'to God the Father; and we,' not the Angels, 'that reign on the Earth.' Therefore, in all these respects, if the Angels, in the

kind, I doubt not but his conscience will be so

a whole diocese, as ours are; and having no

For the second Question, concerning the

Answers to the first Branch of that Proposi-

confess I find this the grand and most swaying

tion of those public debts for which they are

answered; which I shall endeavour to do, I

kingdom, and foreign states, ' That they have
 ' party only for the maintenance of Religion,
 ' Laws, Liberties, &c. and to bring Delin-
 ' our religion, laws, nor liberties, and I think
 ' are. And shall we now, after 7 years war,
 ' which for 5 years time or more of our wars
 ' king, and the only ground of a new war?

ther? Will they not then say, that Bishops

execution? That we would never have sup-
 into a Solemn League and Covenant, with
 extirpate them as Antichristian, but only to
 gain and retain all their lands and revenues;
 these
 tances? If so, for shame, let us never break
 off this Treaty, nor ruin two or three king-

field recompence I have formerly mentioned,
 chuses, rather than yield to any reason, I shall
 taxes and quarters; and then I am certain
 king, or I have proposed for their satisfaction.—
 And, the better to persuade them to embrace this
 Compensation, I have only this more to offer

Oct. 15, 1647, p. 26, ' That whereas the times
 ' were wholly corrupt, when persons were ap-
 ' pointed to make sale of Bishops Lands; and
 ' whereas parliament-men, committee-men, and

' sold, and yet it is pretended that little or no
 ' money is received. And whereas lords, por-
 ' tament-men, and some other rich men, have
 ' vast sums of Arrears allowed them in their
 ' purchase, and all their monies lent to the

' co'sty, to whom the state is much indebted;

' therefore to be insisted on, that the Sale of

' may be sold to their worth, and for present

' of all such be recalled as have not been sold
 ' to their worth, or for present money.' This

ave entered into a Solemn Engagement to

selves professed by word of mouth; which I

make their election, Whether they will now

losers, but great gainers, by the bargain; or
 else break with the king to please the Army,

not only once but twice over: for the Agita-
 tors in the Army tell them plainly, ' That all
 ' their purchases shall be reviewed; and if
 ' or not for ready money,' (which not one of

it is like they will also examine) ' then their

' others at full values for ready money?' and

re-purchase them for ready monies at higher

to boot. A very hard chapter and bargain to
 digest, if they advicedly consider it; which, by

prevented; who, perchance, in short time,

perit divitias & filia devotavit matrem

whereas all or most of the bishops of Rome
 them proved a martyr afterwards; but, instead
 of being martyrs, fell a persecuting and making
 chance a Bishop, since our prelates will needs

him in this particular of the Sole of Bishops.
Conscience in this very thing, as well as in
others, from these grounds and matters of fact,
which I shall but point at to satisfy others.

The king, in his last Paper but one, in express terms professeth, 'That he hath abolished all

and, if so, then I am certain he hath likewise abolished all bishops palaces, lordships, revenues, rents, and possessions: it being most

their apostleships, or bishopricks; but lived

take away their temporal lands and possessions

bath. 2. It is generally agreed by Historians,

man born, and first crowned Emperor at York,
to the eternal honour of our island, he being

Stress levels of the participants were measured using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) (Cohen and Wills, 1985). The PSS is a 10-item self-report questionnaire that measures the degree to which respondents perceive their lives as stressful. The PSS is a reliable and valid measure of perceived stress, with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.88 in the current study. The PSS is scored on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1 representing "very low" and 5 representing "very high". The total score ranges from 1 to 5, with higher scores indicating higher levels of perceived stress.

\mathbb{P}^1

$\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$

Martyr, the lord Cobham; John Frith, a Mar-

1. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B})$, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \cup \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B})$.

heard in the air, crying out, 'Hodie venemini

poored into the whole Church of God: and

4-1. ΔT : 温度差 (Temperature difference)

it so, that bishops and churchmen's temporal lands, possessions, and endowments, are no other but yowen to the Church; and his majesty be convinced of the truth of this story, I hope he will be satisfied in point of con-

of Carthage, about the year of our Lord 390.

pitium, a little cottage or hospital to dwell in near the Church, not a palace. And in the

An. 750, I find the same Canon renewed among us, as the canon law of this realm; That bi-

a small cottage near the Church, to live in ; not a stately mansion : so as our Bishops, in

out of Bede, and Bernard in his Life of Ma-

had but a mean house to live in, his dishes

his table furnished with pulse, herbs, and a lit-

fresh: he had no plate but five or six spoons; he had no knife at all, he

bequeath, as Possedonius records in his life.

dures not take; yet if he gives him a pawn or
given us such a sufficient pawn, or mortgage,

king. For my part, I have seen so much ex-
perience in the world, that I dare trust some

is better to trust in the Lord, than to put con-

out a new generation of confiding men. Let

for time to come any more than others, or on-

for the future; especially having put such se-

"But it hath been objected by the General
his grants and promises, 'That all the king's
'Concessions are and will be void, because
'made by duress of imprisonment, whilst under
'restraint.' I answer, That the king, during
all this Treaty, hath been in such a condition

to be able to do as he pleased, and to give
his subjects as much liberty as he thought fit
to give them; and that he hath not been
in such a condition as to be able to do as he
pleased, or to give his subjects as much liberty
as he thought fit to give them.

ment, to which he is to give his royal
and that in a free condition; and then to
Charter itself, first gained by the sword, and
oft confirmed in parliament by our kings,

'extorted;' whereupon words growing between

not sealed with a sacred oath, superadded to
a royal assent.

"Mr. Speaker; I have now waded through
ous I can out of every parcel of it, to prove

my conclusion, I shall now, by your patience
and leave, proceed a step or two further, to
to your consciences, 1. That our closing with
way to settle a firm and lasting Peace between
the king, parliament, and his three kingdoms:

in the house, is a most desperate, dishonour-
able, unsafe course; and a certain way to

a mere project of the Jesuits to destroy the
liberties, kingdoms; introduce Popery, tyrann-
ny, slavery; and make us a prey to our foreign
enemies. And if I make this clearly appear
to all your consciences and reasons, I beseech

to accomplish these their designs, instead of settling
a safe well-grounded Peace upon their new-

to all: and therefore, upon this occasion, we cannot but declare particularly, That we de-

and freedom, and with the security of the same for the future: and we do further

without a due consideration of, and providing for, the rights, quiet, and immunity of his

kers: and hereat we think that tender and

had been ours, and a spirit of common love

preservation of all, will make up the most glorious conquest over their hearts, if God in his mercy see it good, to make them and the whole people of the land lasting friends.

judgment in relation to the king and his party too.—In a Letter of sir Tho. Fairfax's to both houses giving an account of some transactions

from Reading, July 8, 1647, (p. 379) there is

in the Army; 'In general, we humbly con-

ceive that, to avoid all harshness, and afford

all kind usages to his majesty's person in

things consisting with the Peace and Safety

of the kingdom, is the most Christian, honour-

able, and prudent way: and in all things we

think, that tender, equitable and moderate

dealing, both towards his majesty and his

royal family, and late party, so far as may

stand with the Safety of the kingdom, and

Security to our common Rights and Liberties,

is the most hopeful course to take away the

seeds of war, or future feuds amongst us, for

posterity, and to procure a lasting Peace and a

government in this distracted nation.—Since

ment of a firm Peace, have this for one, 'That

his majesty's person, queen, and royal issue,

may be restored to a condition of safety, ho-

nour, and freedom in this nation, without

diminution of their personal rights, or further

limitation to the exercise of the regal power,

than according to the particulars foregoing.

land; he refused to grant the Propositions by

principal interests of the Army, and of all

those whose affections concurred with them.

That his majesty having seen the Proposals of

and with them, to be treated on, in order

to the clearing and securing the Rights

and Liberties of the kingdom, as to the thing of a just and a lasting Peace; to which

think with him, that they more conduce to the satisfaction of all interests, and may be a fitter

sitions which at this time are tendered to him, and Army itself, so zealous for a Personal Treaty

Propositions to treat upon theirs, as more

during all its agitation; perchance to bring out

the public interest.—In fine; the General, and Army under his command, in their Remonstrance of Aug. 18, 1647, (p. 759.) up-

parts, we shall rejoice as much as may to see the king brought back to his parliament; and that not so much in place, as in affection and agreement, on such sound terms and grounds as may render both him and the kingdom

(int) a Peace indeed; and that such as may

thing and securing the kingdom's Peace, cannot,

engagements and principles, wherewith they

any rest, peace, settlement, or freedom; but
peace, safety, settlement, or freedom; but the
lawful king, as we have; and are obliged, by
those to execution who shall presume to advise
any other, than that which is contained in the
Solemn Covenant: yea, all Protestant realms,
then be a safe or speedy way to Peace and
what government shall succeed upon it, and
from such a bloody Jesuitical advice? 3. I
array another, the senate a third, who
short reigns, few of them above a year or two,
and Norway, where they had a law that he
that slew a Tyrant-king should succeed him
together, ever came to a natural death, but
was murdered as a tyrant, and succeeded by
a worse and greater tyrant, as Saxo Gramma-
ticus, a Dane, tells us, that a king of Denmark
who had murdered his predecessor being usually
slain in a tumultuous way. In 2 Kings, xv. we read
those kings slain, one by another: and as for
the people, who they thought they had

any rest, peace, settlement, or freedom; but
peace, safety, settlement, or freedom; but the
lawful king, as we have; and are obliged, by
those to execution who shall presume to advise
any other, than that which is contained in the
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that slew a Tyrant-king should succeed him
together, ever came to a natural death, but
was murdered as a tyrant, and succeeded by
a worse and greater tyrant, as Saxo Gramma-
ticus, a Dane, tells us, that a king of Denmark
who had murdered his predecessor being usually
slain in a tumultuous way. In 2 Kings, xv. we read
those kings slain, one by another: and as for
the people, who they thought they had

give you but one instance, though I could name

Stephen, the actual king, then had no issue at

cease: but if we shall now set up a new king

or hereditary, to exclude this prince or duke,

this kingdom: as the bloody and long-lived

his coronation: a very likely means to settle
peace and prosperity as they imagined. But

villages burnt to the ground; their gardens and
orchards quite destroyed; their monies and
estates exhausted and plundered; their cattle

and flocks consumed and eaten up; their fields

At last both parties, weary of the wars, out of
pure necessity came to a Personal Treaty; and,

in conclusion, made this agreement, That

kingdom's government during his life: and so

Duke, for ought I discern, if they suddenly re-

land, after one 7 years of war already elapsed,

again; and be reduced to a more miserable

condition than our ancestors were in King

1. The contest then was only between two

houses, which they threaten. A tempest cer-

parliament, as they would have blown up that

of 3 Jac. with gunpowder. But is this a way

visible means of both? if the king, prince,

quite laid aside, what means or hopes at all

in his right senses rationally see or imagine? is

safest way to settle and preserve them? is it

as these are fitter for Babilon than a parlia-

ble way more, to which all the rest are but

kingdoms, which they idolize almost, viz. A

new Representative, or mock parliament, to

this representative is of the Army) nor yet of

but of a selected company of politic mecha-

General Council of the Army, (as they style

as a true pattern of it, which they are to imitate.

A more whimsical Utopia and Babel of confu-

discharge this Debt, or so much as to disband
their winter quarters, hath put you to a stand
to ruin us on the one hand, and your Debts
and Arrears be daily multiplied and
present monies, but only by the Earl of Arun-
3 months end at least. What your other
tradesmen, the Committee of the Navy can
best inform you. Your Debts to your artifi-
cers, waggoners, and such who have advanced
monies upon the public faith, amount to 2 or
3 millions at least: besides, your debts to Ply-
mouth and other garrisons are so great, that
want of pay. Your Debts, to the soldiers and
officers in Ireland are vast; and if speedy and
large supplies of men, provisions, and money
kingdom will be utterly lost; and you, for
them with either.—If then your Debts are al-
ready so great, that you know not how to
pay them, and that you have no money
to pay them, how can you expect to
now refuse that Peace which is tendered you
upon such great advantages; and elude a war,
which you know full well you cannot
must needs break your and the kingdoms backs
in a few months more? Your credit is quite
lost, and you know not how to recover it.
10,000*l*. For ought I know, upon any sudden
occasion, you may be called upon to
beats of tach and seems to be in a
crisis, and the city have no money
to pay them, either for the
the House, Chancery-House, and the Chancery

enrolled his name even in this new modelled
Act; to disinherit his posterity; to dissolve
and being of all future parliaments; to set up
church and state; to alter and change all
at first, and all along till now, but the clean
gunn Engagement and Covenant, obliged, with
the Army in all these particulars; that having
for, but against, the Army's late successes
herein; that they cannot henceforth contribute
sions null, and not look on, or take them as
an Army, but as a tumultuous rout of persons,
assembled without commission, to act over
Jack Cade's treasons again; and quite pull
which they have been building up and sup-
pence of treasure and blood? Better then dis-
nanters and Engagers should suffer, to theirs
and three kingdoms hazard, Ireland's certain
loss, and this very Army's overthrow; which
in a very short space, if they, Jehu like, drive
on so furiously, in the prosecution and execu-
Consider, I beseech you, of the desperateness
and by the Treaty; and the Lord guide our
not death instead of life; the ways of misery
themselves or others.

speedy ruin; I must now crave leave, with
est penalty, but acquaint you with: That the
ment. And if I shall clearly demonstrate this
thus Jesuitical and Romish design; which I am
of Justice and common freedom, have been
compose and set up a corrupt, malignant,
ill-affected party, consisting of corrupt bishops
and clergymen, some great officers and coun-
by their subtil practices; and that, by this
means, those Jesuits and Romish engineers
had a very powerful operation upon his ma-
jesty's councils, and the most important affairs
divisions, preparations, and armies to make a

... the houses ...
... this Army, to conquer and destroy them: But ...
... themselves into the parliament's Army, to mutiny ...
... to the houses Votes; and to engage them ...
... ed themselves most dutiful and obedient to the houses commands: But then, to divert and ...
... under all relief of the Protestant party in Ire- ...
... 7 or 8000 standing forces in England, where ...
... have quelled the Rebels and Papists, there) ...
... pose to preserve their party in Ireland, and ...
... discouraged and enforced them to desert that ...
... Mr. Holis and other members to destroy them; ...
... ing up a new order and council of Agitators in ...
... Army, at a general rendezvous, to enter into a ...
... solemn Engagement not to disband; but to ...
... to march up to London, to force the houses ...
... their proceedings, to disengage and draw off the ...
... city and country from their defence; impeach- ...
... any legal charge or evidence, else they would ...
... after which they had to ...
... more members by a new ...
... ing; enforcing them now at last to accuse ...
... themselves and draw up their own cases; and, ...
... in August 1647, drove away most of the house ...
... by their ...
... they set up a new model of government ...
... Army and waving their Demand ...
... formerly insisted on, fell to new model the ...
... state, contrary to their ...

... set up a new model of government; to put ...
... a speedy and limited time for the period of ...
... this parliament, and a new and more equal ...
... tute; receive Petitions; order all matters of ...
... must only ratify and confirm their Votes; and ...
... own to the king, without the houses privy. ...
... caused the houses on a sudden, upon a Letter ...
... their Militia; wherewith they being justly ...
... and common council presented a Petition to ...
... Militia as before, being in a full and free house ...
... their consents, which was seconded by a Peti- ...
... tion from the Apprentices; who, being over ...
... houses, and got the Ordinance of Repeal nul- ...
... led, and the Militia resettled as formerly: here- ...
... against the houses Order not to quarter within ...
... ment, and restore the houses to a condition of ...
... honour, freedom, and safety; and that, by of- ...
... fering a greater force to the members who ...
... formerly impeached, out of the house and king- ...
... July 26, to Aug. 6, 1647; and, after that, ...
... marched through London in triumph; broke ...
... took the Tower out of their possession; driv- ...
... from them; impeached and imprisoned sundry ...
... tive for the parliament from the beginning; ...
... impeached, suspended, and imprisoned 7 lords ...
... and, by this means raised such a breach be- ...
... one against another, and put such a stand to ...
... New ...
... and great ...

[illegible][illegible]

and some of them much followed and admired
by the mob. "I am to tell thee, Christian
p. 1, "this new year of new changes, never
high places—I wonder that our door posts and
walls sweat not upon a such such notes as these
a brewer's clerk exerciseth, such a taylor ex-
ing of the word; if tailors leap up from the
mons out of stolen shreds; if not only of the
lowest of the people, as in J. 10. 12.

cles of their excrements; their open revilings
members; and all to render our religion and
subvert the power of our magistracy: make the
present confusion: I am confident all these
ing so diametrically contrary to the General's

[illegible]

ed, in a tract entitled, *The Reformed* precisely charactered, by a modern church-warden. p. 11. Pub. Libr. Camb. xix. 9, 7. " Here are

the world; cobblers who can give good rules
a bristle; conclamen, who know how to lash
insolences of this brutish age, stoutly exhorting
us to stand up for the truth, lest the wheel of
tread out the vicissitude of all sublunary things.

out by a thread, substantially pressing the
work with a well-bottomed conclusion."

published a tract, entitled, The Pulpit guarded
public preacher; Tho. Palmer a baker, public
preacher; Thomas Hind, a plough-wright, pub-
lic preacher; Henry Oaks, a weaver, preacher;
Hum. Rogers, late a baker's boy, public
preacher.

[illegible]

that Vote; which being passed, and most of the members of the House of Commons were present, there came a Declaration from Sir Tho. Fairfax, and the General Council of the Army, viz. That they had resolved to adhere to the houses, "for settling and securing the parliament and kingdom without the king and against him, or any others that shall hereafter partake with him." But that day, viz. the 17th, was not the first time that a regiment or two of foot sent to garrison Whitehall, and a regiment of horse from the Army billeted in the Mews, to fright and force the lords to a concurrence.—Some few days after, a Book written by Doloman, alias Parsons the Jesuit, against king James's title to the crown, and concerning the lawfulness of such a course, was published, containing the good and prosperous success that attended the late proceedings of the army, and then) was published to the world, with this title, "Several Speeches delivered at a Conference, concerning the power of parliaments to proceed against their King for Misgovernment"; which false new title published at that season, intimated to the world that this was the design of the army.

The Commons House, at a Conference with the Lords, did not think fit to put upon a Protestant parliament, to take up arms against their King, as the Catholics would have it; nor did they think fit to give the gross imputation,—About the same time there

and Robber, and Tyrant, alias the Conqueror, plainly proved to be worse and more tyrannical than the hands of this present parliament than either had from former Parliaments; which they bring the greatest delinquent in the three kingdoms, and the head of the rest, so the executed; where the houses are not only told, and that in an exemplary manner, in a very plot and project of the Jesuits, to ruin and destroy the king and us.—I shall only add to this what I manifested but now, that it was one against another; so to be masters of both kingdoms, and extirpate our religion in both; and that, if the king consented not to grant them a general free exercise of their religion but stick at it, that then they would presently poison and dispatch him; possess themselves of the Prince, the next heir to the crown; and then, by flattery, or menaces, draw him to their religion, and match him to a Papist; and then

so inexorably incensed against him both at
then, by themselves or a confederate party in
to this crown, banished and declared a traitor,
self, and that by a Protestant Parliament and
profess himself a Roman Catholic, and his bro-

"I shall only add one thing more, and so
conclude, That many of the Agitators and
Army's Papers; especially 'Putney Projects,'
and some late Declarations, savour of a Jesuit's
style and spirit; that I have been credibly in-
formed, that not only Gifford, a Jesuit, was one
of the General's own life-guard, and a very ac-
tive agent in the Army; that one of the
at Newgate, was a trooper in this Army; and,
add a reprieve instead of an execution; that the
Papists beyond seas were very well to the

Army, in whom now is their chiefest hopes;

ner of mechanick trades; precluding in private
regal power; thereby to accomplish that now,
Ireland is in such imminent danger of being
utterly lost.

"I beseech you, Mr. Speaker, let us lay
break off the Treaty with him, we have all
element, and all these large Concessions which
the king hath granted both for our present and
and this which is dearest to us, our religion
Jesuitical Designs I have here discovered, and
honour of this most glorious and renowned
satisfactory, as I have stated it, and, humbly
the most part, already drawn; and get the
before this month be ended, settle such a firm
and we command Peace between us and

the laying of a new war, and other evils in

the said Vote, may be excluded the house.—

3. Whereas, in a continued series of your pro-

ceedings for many months together, we have

in all kinds, diverting your counsels

put a real end to the troubles, burdens, or haz-

ards of the kingdom; and precipitating into

thereof, as in the Votes of 'No more addresses

to the King, &c.' the justness and necessity

after all that Personal Treaty with the king;

and, lastly, in the Votes of discharge, and

cessions to be a ground for the house to pro-

ceed upon after the Settlement of the

the Kingdom, in which the

efficiency and defects of the

that necessary concerning the

and liberties of the Kingdom, as those

founded in our late Reformation, and

other matters both religious and civil: we

to be most earnestly desired, that all

factious members who are

the said Vote, may be excluded the house.—

3. Whereas, in a continued series of your pro-

ceedings for many months together, we have

in all kinds, diverting your counsels

put a real end to the troubles, burdens, or haz-

ards of the kingdom; and precipitating into

tioned as corrupt or destructive, that the king-

the rest that have thus falsified the same; and

now so acquit themselves, and the grounds of

4. Thus such, as by faultiness have retained

their trust being set in a condition to pursue

for the execution of justice; to set a short

as for our parts we hereby engage and assure

sellency the Lord Fairfax, Lord-General, and

Dec. 7. The commons ordered the Speaker

Scotland; which the Speaker did accordingly.

come to London the night after the first

The Paper from the Committee to the Ge-

"We having command, from the house of

house they be discharged; for which we desire

General and his Council of Officers; "Having

given in, we do not conceive it to be the posi-

tionary, active of the house of commons that

the said Vote, may be excluded the house.—

3. Whereas, in a continued series of your pro-

ceedings for many months together, we have

in all kinds, diverting your counsels

put a real end to the troubles, burdens, or haz-

ards of the kingdom; and precipitating into

thereof, as in the Votes of 'No more addresses

to the King, &c.' the justness and necessity

after all that Personal Treaty with the king;

and, lastly, in the Votes of discharge, and

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| James, John | Portland | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 |
|-------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

[illegible]

inform us, "That it contained a very passionate and unbecomming speech, and that the speaker was very much affected with it; that however, if they would not give her leave to perform any of those offices towards the people, she would be near him, and to be near him was her duty."

Jan. 5. Mr. Prynne having at this time published a Pamphlet, intitled, "A Brief Memoriall of the Petition presented to the House of Commons, by the Members of the House of Commons, for the removal of the King, and the establishment of a new King," two Members were ordered to read Mr. Prynne's answer to the petition, and to give the House his answer. Mr. Prynne had been with Mr. Prynne, and that he said, "He would give no answer until he was commanded by a lawful authority." Ordered, "That this Answer be taken into consideration this day se'night. In the mean time that the House do order, that the said pamphlet, in execution of the said Order, be burnt by the common hangman."

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Mr. Henry Fawcett, having desired leave to resign that office, on account of his ill state of health, Mr. Henry Fawcett was ordered to resign. It was also ordered that a Book of Vellum should be bought, and that the House should be informed of the same. [The commons being informed of the same.] Jan. 6. The commons being informed of the same, they ordered that the House should be informed of the same.

* Mr. Whitlocke writes, That the true reason why Mr. Prynne would not be concerned in the Proceedings against the King. Memorials, p. 359.

cape, ordered, "That the General be acquainted therewith, and that he be required to do as the House shall order."

Also, "That the Commissioners nominated in the said Order, be required to do as the House shall order." for Trying the King.

That they sent a Letter, addressed to the Speaker, protesting against them. All the nonces were ordered to be read, and the House ordered, that they should be read.

The House ordered, that the said Ordinance should be read, and that the House should be informed of the same.

Ordinance to this effect, "That whatsoever person shall be guilty of High Treason, to be punished by the House of Commons, shall be guilty of High Treason, to be punished by the House of Commons." But this Ordinance was never put in execution, the King, seeming now in a dying condition; not being able to attend the House every day, and little or no business of consequence done at it. Adjourned to the next day.

The Commons order a new Great Seal to be made, on having a new Great Seal, on which was to be engraven, on one side, a map of England, Ireland, and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey; with the Arms of England and Ireland, and the motto, 'In the first Year of Freedom, by God's Blessing, restored, 1648.' Mr. Whitlocke writes, That the true reason why Mr. Prynne would not be concerned in the Proceedings against the King.

revenue towards the expence of this Seal, and that the House should be informed of the same. [The commons being informed of the same.] Jan. 6. The commons being informed of the same, they ordered that the House should be informed of the same.

ordered, That he be forthwith sent for in safe custody, and that he be brought to the House of Commons, and that he be tried by the House of Commons.

Command. Whitehall, Jan. 13, 1639.

"In our late Remonstrance, of the 16th

general Settlement of Peace in the Nation,
established in the nature of a general contract

ordinary way of remedy; whereby, to avoid

sions by corrupt members, to proceed to mat-

of them were permitted to go the utmost length

court. To excite a sentiment of piety was the

could not forbear, with the most ardent pray-
ers, pouring forth their wishes for his preser-
vation; and, in his present distress, they avow-
ed him, by their generous tears, for their mo-

softened at this moving scene, and expressed

and fallen majesty: his officer, overhearing

king's presence. 'The punishment, methinks,
exceeds the offence': this was the reflection

consisted only of the princess Elizabeth and
the duke of Gloucester; for the duke of York

than an infant: the princess, notwithstanding

ment; and the calamities of her family had
made a deep impression upon her. After many

her in charge to tell the queen, that, during

once, even in thought, failed in his fidelity to-

thereof in order to a sound Settlement in the

to make use of it only to that end; so we hold
ourselves obliged to give the people all need

that it was, and is, the desire of our hearts, in

his sovereign. Holding him on his knee, he
said, 'Now they will cut off thy father's head.'

upon him. 'Mark, child! what I say: they
will cut off my head! and perhaps make thee
a king: but mark what I say, thou must not

James are alive. They will cut off thy bro-
thers' heads, when they can catch them! and

fore I charge thee, do not be made a king by
them!' The duke, sighing, replied, 'I will

king slept sound as usual; though the noise of

a solemnity. Bishop Juxon, a man endowed

the place destined for the execution: for it was

fold, he found it so surrounded with soldiers,

the people: he addressed, therefore, his dis-

shers so appointed for the respective counties, cities and boroughs, who, by the said Statute, or any three or more of them, for the respective counties, cities, and boroughs, shall before the 1st of Feb^r next, by writing under their hands and seals, appoint two fit and faithful persons, or more, in each hundred, tith, or wapentake, within the respective counties, and in each ward within the city of London, to see out of the said hundred, tith, or wapentake, or ward, one or more of the said persons to be appointed for that purpose in every parish; who are to return the subscription, so made, to the persons whom they are keeping a transcript thereof to themselves; and those persons, keeping like transcripts, to return the original Subscriptions to the respective commissioners by whom they were appointed, at or before, the 1st of April next, to be registered and kept in the County Records for the said counties respectively; and all Subscriptions in the city of London to be kept in the chief Court of Record for the said city. And the commissioners for the counties and boroughs aforesaid, are to appoint two or more fit persons in every parish within the county, to take such Subscriptions; and, keeping transcripts thereof, to return the originals to the respective commissioners by the said 1st of April next, to be registered and kept in the chief court within the respective cities and boroughs. And the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, for the several counties, cities, and boroughs, respectively, shall, where more than 9 Representatives are to be chosen, divide such counties, as also the city of London, into so many equal such parties as aforesaid; and shall set forth the bounds of such divisions; and shall, in every county, city and borough, where any Representatives are to be chosen, and in every such division as aforesaid within the city of London, divide the several counties so divided, respectively, into three or more places certain, where the said Representatives are to be chosen, and some one fit person, or more, inhabiting within each hundred, city, town, or borough, respectively, to be presented at the next place of election, to the name of the said Representatives, and to take the oaths of qualification, and to take the return of the persons or persons aforesaid, as shall be expressed, in a return, signed in writing under their hands and seals, make certificates of the several divisions, with the bounds thereof, by them set forth, and of the certain places of meeting, and persons to be named by the Sheriff, appointed in them respectively as aforesaid, at or before such time, to be appointed by the parliament Record Office, the 1st of April next, and before that time shall be made the same to be put in writing and registered within the counties, cities, and boroughs respectively; and shall in every such parish likewise, in the name of the said persons, or more, inhabiting therein, to make a true List

[illegible]

That the number of 60 may make a house for debates or the council of the nation.

"*Fifthly*, That each Representative shall, within three days after the first meeting, appoint a Council of State for the managing of the business of the State, and the next representative thinks fit to put an end to the business of the Council, and proceed therein, according to such instructions as the House of Representatives shall give and not otherwise.

"Sixthly, That, in each interval betwixt
 the same, the said *Prætor* shall be bound, in case of imminent danger or emergency,

Engineers of time, to join with a proportion-

the Government of England and Ireland; to

Northumberland and Kent entered for that purpose: but a Memorandum is put in the

of the 5th Dec. last, 'That the king's Con-
cessions were a Ground for settling the Peace
of the nation,' should be disabled from sitting
for the future; that such as then opposed the
their Dissents; and that those who were ab-
sented were allowed to take their seats in that house. In

John Bingham, Mr. E. Ash, Mr. Arny,

quainted them, that he had received a Letter
land, with a Paper inclosed of very great con-

resolved to take into consideration, and to de-

was to read a Petition from the county of Ille-
ties, the preceding days; which Petitions were
in the nature of Addresses, on their new assum-

voice, at the Bar, "That what it had pleased

notice of in it; but that the petitioners resolv-

tinually, that the commons appointed a com-

fords met; and first, ordered the earl of Dea-

to excuse the house for not sending sooner;

happened in this kingdom, might afford a suffi-
cient apology: to acquaint them also, That as

what may concern the continuance and increase
of all fair correspondence between this king-
dom and the States General.

at this contempt; and only ordered them to go

admittance, either for their messengers or their

ed to send another message for a meeting the

the House of Commons, and the

the House of Commons, and the

the House of Commons, and the

29. Then it was resolved, without division,
"That the House of Peers in Parliament is

purpose:" the care of which, in a committee,
was especially recommended to Mr. Whit-

com to the House of Peers

... duke of Richmond; and a sum not exceeding

... be trusted with new Commissions under their
... into the house, this day, by sir Tho. Widdring-
... signers for the late Great Seal, which was
... and the pieces thereof given to the said two
... as also another for making it high treason to
... counterfeit it; and it was committed to the
... custody of Mr. Whitlocke, Mr. Lisle, and Mr.
... serj. Keeble, who were to continue Lords Com-
... answers, "That baron Trevor, justice Bacon,
... and justice Bedingfield, desired to be excused
... baron Gutes, were willing to accept of them;
... the day

* Mr. Whitlocke remarks, That it was de-
... also voted to each of them,

Declaration was agreed to in hæc verba, "That
the parliament of England do declare,
being fully resolved to maintain the Funda-
people; and having appointed Judges for the

be forthwith printed and published; and the
name of the King's Bench was directed to be

appointed to nominate a Council of State, the

I. "You are hereby authorized and required
pretended title of Charles Stuart, eldest son
to the late king, or any other of the said late
or the pretended title or claim of any other
England or Ireland, dominion of Wales, or
or either of them, belonging. II. You are
expressed; and to give commissions, under
the Seal of the Council, to such officers as you
shall judge necessary for the lending, con-
and for the prosecution and pursuance of these
good ways and means for the reducing of Ire-
land, the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Scilly,
and the Isle of Man; and all other parts and
places belonging to the Crown; and to build such others as
Commonwealth; and to use all good
ways and means for the securing and

the laws and government of this nation, to the

28 _____
 1) _____
 3) _____
 4) _____
 and _____
 what _____
 there _____
 the _____
 pass _____
 now _____
 also ordered, That a message with a duplicate

 pay _____
 were _____

[illegible]

constituted them, had little to do, except to read the records, and to think that in so doing, they were doing good.

[illegible][illegible]

A true friend is the person who
 is not afraid to tell you the
 truth. A true friend is the person
 who is not afraid to tell you the
 truth. A true friend is the person
 who is not afraid to tell you the
 truth.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow 0$.

1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 26

make many a hungry meal; A tradesman sur-
wards or blows; and the dear-bought four-
less creditors.—A poor waterman with his
boat or barge; a poor countryman with his
one side, by a standing ill ordered diet for a
of the earth; by chargeable feasts, and rain-glo-
Salaries and Pensions granted to such as were
found, or might be made, fit instruments and
promoters of tyranny, or else such as had re-
spects: in which latter kind may be shewed
of the Scots nation; besides the secret Supplies
lingly power in this nation, whereof the king
n's, expended in those ways; and shall know
were it not as notorious, that the Projects,
edly got, so were only fit thus to be employed.

state, these, and a multitude of the like Grievances, for trade abroad, and manufactures at home, of them, removed; and a free trade, with one necessary to change the government of this rired) into a Republic, and not to have any more a king to tyrannize over them.—In order a negative vote over the people, whom they did not at all represent; and likewise a judicial judges; and that their power and greatness luteness of a king, whereunto they had lately expressed a sufficient inclination: and it being most evident, that (especially in these times of lic, nor the common safety, could bear the delays and negatives of a house of lords; it was there for making him a great and happy prince, parliament, would have been a great

[illegible]

tion, the commons were constrained to change

of England can justly reprobate at; neither

to; and where no contract is made, there none can be said to be broken; and no contract is truly made, but where there is a stipulation on both sides, and one thing to be rendered for another: which not being in this

Another objection is, 'That these great matters ought, if at all, to be determined in a full house, and not when many members of parliament are by force excluded; and the privilege so highly broken, that those who are permitted to sit in parliament do but act under a force, and upon their good behaviour.'

To this it is answered, That every parliament ought to act upon their good behaviour, and few have acted, but some kind of force hath

the force of several factions or titles to the crown; yet the laws made, even by such par-

Privilege of Parliament; it will not be charged

within their power of prevention or reparation, they have no concern in the matter. If the person is not a tenant, and if the number of persons in the house exceeds that number which makes a house

whatsoever : and that which at present is called
a force upon them, is some of their best friends.

under a force; who, in truth, are no other than
elves appointed: and when it fell into consi-
deration for the safety of the kingdom, should be prefer-

of ruin and confusion to the nation.—There remains yet this last and weighty Objection to be fully answered, 'That the Courts of Justice,

'whereof our ancestors enjoyed long before the

have confirmed by the Great Charter of the

have continued in all former changes; and,

and equal of any other laws in the world.

'be taken away, and lost to us and our pos-

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx$

5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 84

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable.

[illegible]

and the administration of them, might appear

1. *Intergovernmental Commission on the Danube* (1948-1954)

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 5 f. | 1. 5 f. | 1. 5 f. | 1. 5 f. | 1. 5 f. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

CHU, C. C., and J. H. WILSON. 1983. A comparison of the effects of two different types of fish traps on the catch of juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River, Oregon. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 3:105-110.

and as an increase of God's mercy to us) of the

verment of a Republic, upon some easy site.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

1990

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware, software, and data involved in the process.

of those whom they serve, and clearly under-

without the laws and government of the na-

confusion would follow; and greater colonization

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware, software, and data involved. For example, in a web application, this might include the server, the database, and the user interface.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Gamma_{\lambda}(\tau) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \mathbb{E}_{\tau}^i \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \left(r_t + \lambda \left(V_{\tau}^i - V_{\tau}^{\pi} \right) \right) \right]$

you can declare us of the 8th Feb and
 that we are not to be moved to receive
 that we are not to be moved to receive
 have surprized this honourable house; and
 danger from those our Friends, whose constant
 care and watchfulness for the Settlement of
 of Grievances, and condolements to general
 in any reasonable time been taken, we are
 terness, and bloodshed which hath befallen,
 had been prevented. And which, in our apprehensions, are sufficient evidences against all

tions in them; and may also acquit them of
 that aspersion of unsettledness cast upon
 them; and which we wonder did not invite a
 fetch them out of their beds and houses by so
 of their beds, forced out of their houses, and
 carried away as prisoners of war; and, after a
 carried before the Council of State; and there,
 (no accusers appearing face to face, or friends
 allowed to be present) were, about 12 at night
 upon, as we are credibly informed, hear.
 Cromwell declared in the Council, 'That they

endeavours, we verily believe, they are lated
 by some eminent persons of the Army; whose
 immediate wills, towards this honourable house,

these our dear friends, for standing betwixt
 be a groundless supposition, be pleased to take
 tion; threatening, 'That if they once caught

held of them, they should not receive
 their hands, 'That they should not receive
 'To have power to hang, or otherwise put
 to death, 'That they should not receive

their General Council of Officers, to get a law
 'To have power to hang, or otherwise put
 to death, 'That they should not receive
 'To have power to hang, or otherwise put
 to death, 'That they should not receive

Apprehensions, presented to this house the
 Ordinance, they take up many places, which,
 the People') they catch at an opportunity, and
 fall upon our Friends with such a face of force
 and terror as would have made the world be-

had been a cause answerable to that force.—
 the People') they catch at an opportunity, and
 fall upon our Friends with such a face of force
 and terror as would have made the world be-

of their wives, children, families, and neigh-
 bours, at the head of the

of their beds, forced out of their houses, and
 carried away as prisoners of war; and, after a
 carried before the Council of State; and there,

(no accusers appearing face to face, or friends
 allowed to be present) were, about 12 at night

upon, as we are credibly informed, hear.
 Cromwell declared in the Council, 'That they

'if they did not do it, they would render them-
 selves the most silly, low-spirited men in the

'despicable a generation of men.—And im-
 mediately after was published your Declara-

'Ireland, and continuers of Free-quarter, hath
 been the cause of many

these our dear friends, for standing betwixt
 be a groundless supposition, be pleased to take
 tion; threatening, 'That if they once caught

these our dear friends, for standing betwixt
 be a groundless supposition, be pleased to take
 tion; threatening, 'That if they once caught

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable $\ln Y_{it}$ (the natural logarithm of the per capita income of country i in year t). The independent variables are the natural logarithm of the population of country i in year t , the natural logarithm of the number of years since the country's independence, and the natural logarithm of the number of years since the country's independence squared. The results are presented for the years 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

[illegible]

$\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ is a family of subsets of X such that $\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = \emptyset$.
 Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_m\}$ be another family of subsets of X .
 Suppose that \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are disjoint, i.e., $A_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$ for all i, j .
 Then, the union $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ is also a family of subsets of X .
 Moreover, \mathcal{C} is disjoint, since $A_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$ and $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ for all i, j .
 Finally, $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n+m} C_i = \emptyset$, as $\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = \emptyset$ and $\bigcap_{j=1}^m B_j = \emptyset$.
 Therefore, \mathcal{C} is a family of subsets of X with $n+m$ elements.
 By induction, we can show that for any n , there exists a family of n disjoint subsets of X with empty intersection.
 For $n=1$, take $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1\}$ where $A_1 = \emptyset$.
 Assume that for some k , there exists a family $\mathcal{A}_k = \{A_1, \dots, A_k\}$ of k disjoint subsets of X with $\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i = \emptyset$.
 Let $A_{k+1} = \emptyset$. Then $\mathcal{A}_{k+1} = \mathcal{A}_k \cup \{A_{k+1}\}$ is a family of $k+1$ disjoint subsets of X with $\bigcap_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i = \emptyset$.
 Hence, by induction, the statement is true for all n .

REFERENCES²¹

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the sequence of functions $f_n(x)$
 defined by the recurrence relation

$$f_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(f_n(x) + \frac{1}{f_n(x)} \right)$$
 for $n \geq 1$ and $f_1(x) = x$. It is shown that the
 sequence $f_n(x)$ converges to the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
 for all $x > 0$. The second part of the paper is devoted
 to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the sequence
 of functions $g_n(x)$ defined by the recurrence relation

$$g_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(g_n(x) + \frac{1}{g_n(x)} \right)$$
 for $n \geq 1$ and $g_1(x) = x$. It is shown that the
 sequence $g_n(x)$ converges to the function $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$
 for all $x > 0$.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware and software involved, as well as the data flow and the roles of the various components.

by more enemies than are visible to all. 'Tis
perceivable, we are not leaving any way
to retire or fall whence we should be oblig'd
of us, either in consequence of our merit, for
then we must whereof we can do the people
may win the greater part of our votes, because
they present a more sensible and useful
benefit, beside the capacity of improvement, than
it was in the last of that happy state, to
which, by reason of some necessarily remain-
ing pressures, they are too easily seduced to an
inclination to return. To preserve them from
which, because we would not find any thing
that is in our power, that may be for the good
of those who have trusted in us, shall endeavor
it to satisfy those of the people, whose
inclination and well-meaning hath subjected
them to be deceived and dangerously misled,
by the specious and subtle insinuations of that
sort of men, who being themselves corrupted
by the common enemy, do endeavor to bring
the nation again under the tyrannous of tyrants
and monarchy; and, while they have in the
major view but Liberty, are deceived into
those arts and practices which tend naturally
and necessarily to the inevitable loss of that
Liberty, even so much as for, if they would not
be positive against them, by those who
know the danger into which they run. For
this purpose we desire all men to remember,
that, at the end of the first war, we had not
then an end of our troubles; but that enemy
which was beaten and conquer'd in the field,
and could no more invade us abroad, had recourse
to some practices, and by corrupting a party
in the parliament, and by their assistance there,
being so corrupted, our interest broken that
Army by which he was beaten. — The specious
pretence was the liberty and ease of the People,
they had long been under a war, oppress'd
and taxed with heavy burthens, when it
was now necessary to ease them of what be-
came a hindrance to the people by these troubles,
and to ease them, if they might still continue under
the same charge, there was now no more an
enemy in the field, what need was there of an
army to continue that heavy and unnecessary
charge upon the people by such appointments,
and by their power, that tactics prevailed to
vote the raising of the Army, and vast
sums of the Commonwealth's treasure was
by them then raised to effect it, thereby to
make way for the raising of the Army, to
to be exercised of that power which had
produced such heavy and bad effects, and
without any just satisfaction given to the peo-
ple for the same, which now easily and cer-
tainly it would have followed the raising of
the Army, is manifestly evident by the break-
ing out of the second war, then in design and
execution. — At a design the second war was
also, by the raising of God in the encourage-
ments of those who were faithful to the Par-
liament and Army, brought to an end, and that
design of mischief which was so universally
laid, and that came to execution in so many seve-
ral parts of this nation, and which assisted with

the invasion of a number of armies, a
regiment of who had a deep interest in
the same, and who had a very great
of all sorts in this nation, the raising
of their money, the raising of
signally to be seen, and to be seen
then, yet it is very evident that the
the Liberty of the people had been, as
in a design of the Army had been
renewed, I have apprehended that design,
the traitorous Party did so vigorously
under the pretence of saving their burthens,
to leave the nation of which I have a mind
prejudice against the nation, I have
seen that mischief is carried on, although
by other means, and under another pre-
text, the honest men have now better credit
power, and therefore being able to do more,
to that cause no more than the first. Many
themselves, they now appear not. — An-
cause is resolved and pursued, they say
were not able to beat the Army, and so
it, not to be able to beat the Army, and so
it, so they attempt to corrupt the people
it, and to break the fidelity of the par-
liaments, and to break their faith, and
endeavors to do so, to do so, to do so,
and to do so, and to do so, and to do so,
slaves, and to do so, and to do so, and to do so,
Liberty, and to do so, and to do so, and to do so,
their hands, and to do so, and to do so, and to do so,
the apparent actors in this must be these raised
Levellers, none being so fit as they to deceive
the people's Liberty is suspected, at they are
unperceived, as having endeavored to do so
(though) there is a cause for it, to do so,
than believe they are the only faithful ones,
the assertors and maintainers of it. Some
of those may be made direction from the par-
son they should be made so, Religion, and
freedom, and having entertained principles
of Atheism and Infidelity, and of a
and so, and so, and so, and so, and so,
principles would be the same, in a
world, under a good and just govern-
ment, where justice with its equity, and Piety's
modesty, whose sobriety and temperance
is in reputation, and the purity and Power
of the Religion and Godliness is maintained
and promoted. — Not knowing that, if the
intended interest of Charles Stuart could be set
up, the raising of it would be in the hands
of those that are of a self-seeking and
principles as themselves, and that they
in such government, without either
or danger, let not their lists without credit
they have expressed that interest, and
that side, and correspondence with, and
his party, and in pursuit of it, and
some what past, directed all their actions to
the ruin of the Commonwealth, and to the
the people; who have done so, to the ruin
tune, with the name of Liberty, with which
they would make their own ruin. —
These principles are the practice of the
evils that are to be done, and to do so,
their Correspondency. Besides, what

A.
 B.
 C.
 D.
 E.
 F.
 G.
 H.
 I.
 J.
 K.
 L.
 M.
 N.
 O.
 P.
 Q.
 R.
 S.
 T.
 U.
 V.
 W.
 X.
 Y.
 Z.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

expressed by the following equation:

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$

[illegible]

safely arrived in a small part of our own dom-

the enterprise, to be a severe avenger of

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the sequence of functions $f_n(x)$
 defined by the recurrence relation

$$f_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (f_n(x) + f_n(x^2))$$
 for $x \in [0, 1]$ and $f_0(x) = x$. It is shown that
 the sequence $f_n(x)$ converges uniformly to the function
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x + x^2)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$.
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 defined by the recurrence relation

$$g_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (g_n(x) + g_n(x^2))$$
 for $x \in [0, 1]$ and $g_0(x) = x^2$. It is shown that
 the sequence $g_n(x)$ converges uniformly to the function
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + x^4)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$.

[illegible]

of by their law, after a certain rule and proportion, which is by the law, and not by the will of the man. As the law is divided by the law; his wife hath a part set out for her, the eldest son hath a double portion, and all the other sons have equal portions, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

deeds and wills, and contests of parties claiming, than where the known law gives a certain rule, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

alter.—Another ground of what I say is the law, which is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

es fall property to the meanest as to the greatest person; which causeth our countrymen to be contented with the law, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

price himself, if the right of law be on their side. This occasions many more law suits than of their lords, to whom they are slaves, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

but tamely submit unto their lord's good or bad will. As the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

Not in these countries they have no counsellors at law, as a public profession, because the smallness of the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

and the great lords are oft-times there parties and judges themselves; yet in Germany, the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

and of esteem among them; and when their law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

—Sir, the worthy gentleman was pleased to mention the law, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

for men in matters touching their estates and liberties; but in the greatest matters of all others, concerning a man's life and posterity, the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

clients.' I confess I cannot answer this objection, That, for a trespass of a saxon value, a man may have a counsellor to plead for him; but the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

lawyers. A law to reform this, I think, would help, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

of by their law, after a certain rule and proportion, which is by the law, and not by the will of the man. As the law is divided by the law; his wife hath a part set out for her, the eldest son hath a double portion, and all the other sons have equal portions, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

during that time, forbear their practice and plead, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

lawyers from their practice. But I doubt, sir, I have held you too long. My profession, and my excuse; and I hope, sir, by your prudence

December. Business now grew very slack in the house; they did not sit above 4 days in a Tuesday following; and when they did meet

well.] Dec. 12. This day a Letter arrived from the Council of the Tower, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

Churches in and about the city of London; where the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

Col. Lilburne's Election as a Common Councilman.] Dec. 26. Mention has been made, at p. 146, of the petition presented to the Tower by the Council of State.

Having been tried by a special commission at the Guildhall, the petition was presented to the Council of State, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

of London; this day a Petition was presented to the Council of State, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

by the late act, 'For disabling the Election of a common-council-man; and his election was void.'

Estimate of the Charge of the Fleet.] Jan. 1. The annual charge of the Fleet, as estimated by the Council of State, was about £1000, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

on the narrow seas, as a Summer's Guard for the year 1650. The house approved of this

the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man, and the law is not altered by the will of the man.

...sired to come home.] Jan. 8. The parliament ...

... Cromwell and his heirs, was reported to the house, and ordered a second reading. ... Speaker; and at the same time to render him

... Cromwell and his heirs, was reported to the house, and ordered a second reading.

... Cromwell and his heirs, was reported to the house, and ordered a second reading.

... last-mentioned post was granted for 3 years, ...

... been a prodigious addition to his influence and ...

... should run thus, 'Reipublicæ Anglicanæ Ordinatio ... any other: after debate it was resolved, ...

... should be 'Parlamentum Reipublicæ Anglicanæ ...

... be 'The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, ...

... stroke; and that the Army was in so good ...

... only 400 men, now marched 8 or 900; and ...

... A 1 IN

election of a new one for the next year; and ...

sent Council, and proceeded to vote every single person into the office or reject them, by ... were all re-elected except the earl of Mulgrave, ...

Feb. 20. The filling up the vacancies in ... length, it was resolved to elect 5 persons to be of this Council; when Mr. Chaloner, Mr. ...

... sen. was rejected by a majority of 54 against ...

... March. The Proceedings of the house in ...

... Speaker was ordered to write him a Letter of ...

... vices therein.

... tice, were, one 'For Provision for Ministers, ...

• For inflicting certain Penalties for Breach of ... By ...

... to use or travel with boat, horse, coach, or ...

... Sins of Incest, Adultery, and Fornication. ...

... I at a persons ... Incest shall ...

4 R

[illegible][illegible]

The History of that Part of it, and
Gen. C. ... [unclear] ...
[unclear] the ... } June 12. The ...
that the word-general ...
Craved, he sent, at length, said ...
he commanded to go to the Northern
Exposition. And that the General State
no acquire them with, and take care
for their speedy return to Scotland.

[illegible]

WAS ONE.

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

[illegible]

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

their March into Scotland. To all that are

of State, "That it was their opinion, in regard of the great danger of the Kingdom, that the House of Commons should be dissolved, and the House of Lords should be summoned, and that they should be kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

Another Report was made to the house from the Council of State, "That the House of Commons, some who were in custody, and other concurrent testimonies, of a Design ready to break out, which would have been of great danger to the Kingdom, and that many being engaged therein; and the design was, that they were to be kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

An Act forbidding all intercourse with Scotland, and for enjoining the departure of all persons from the Kingdom, which was done, and the House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

The House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

The House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

Members of Parliament, was canvassed, in a grand committee of the whole house, every Wednesday, and the House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

Aug. 27. A Letter from Ireland was received, dated the 12th of August, 1650, and containing a narrative of the success of the English Forces under general Ireton: after the reading of which, the House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

Charles II. having published a Declaration, dated the 12th of August, 1650, and containing a narrative of the success of the English Forces under general Ireton: after the reading of which, the House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

The House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

The House of Commons was kept shut, as usual: and we find that the House of Commons was at that time to time, was at last laid aside."

... the morning, by a committee of parliament, ...

... [Jan. 10. We have lately given the ...]
... the late house of lords; and ...
... the master of the ceremonies, the committee ...
... being set, came in uncovered; whom the com- ...
... and then the ... sit ...
... in a chair appointed for that purpose, ...
... the chairman, declared to the Agent, that ...
... 2 years ...
... was ...
... the Agent ...
... ends for which he was sent; which he ...
... likewise presented to them, in writing, both ...
... in Latin and English: and being, with the like ...
... given to them by the house, are entered in the ...

... states, so they thought proper to send out ...
... ministers of their own; and Oliver St. John, ...
... ordinary to the United Provinces. The Coun- ...

—However, a few days after, a Petition was ...
... the parliament's first Agent to the States. ...
... a new Council of State elected.] Feb. 1. ...
... election of a new Council of State. ...

... Skippon, sir Wm. Masham, lord commissioner ...
... Herrington, sir H. Vane, Dennis Bond, esq. sir ...
... Scot, esq. John Gardon, esq. lord Grey, sir ...
... esq. Wm. Lemman, esq. major-gen. Harrison, ...

debate the Dutch Estates in that court, were now calving was the Proprietor of the Dutch East India Company.

At the same time, the Dutch Estates, by a resolution of the 10th of June, 1652, declared that they would not receive any more of the Dutch East India Company's ships, and that they would not receive any more of the Dutch East India Company's ships, and that they would not receive any more of the Dutch East India Company's ships.

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manded the Mace to be taken away, saying, 'What shall we do with this Buble? here, take it away.' Having brought all into this disorder, under-ground Harrison went to the Speaker as he sat in the chair, and told him, 'That seeing things were reduced to this pass, it would not be convenient for him to remain there.' The Speaker answered, 'That he would not come down unless he were for us.' 'Sir,' said Harrison, 'I will lend you my hand;' and thereupon putting his hand within his, the Speaker came down. Then Cromwell appeared himself to the members of the house, who were in number between 80 and 100, and said to them, 'It is you that have forced me to this, for I have sought the Lord night and day, that he would rather slay me than put me upon the doing of this work.' Hereupon Alderman Allen, told him, 'That it was not yet gone so far, but all things might be restored again; and that if the soldiers were commanded out of the house, and the mace returned, the public affairs might go on in their former course;' but Cromwell having now passed too Rubicon, not only rejected his advice, but charged him with an Account of some hundred thousand pounds, for which he threatened to question him, having been long Treasurer for the Army; and in a rage commanded that he should be one of the marketeers. Alderman Allen told him, 'That it was well known that it had not been his duty; that his Account was not made up long since, that he had often tendered it to the house; and that he asked no favour from any man in that matter.' Cromwell having acted this treacherous and unmanly part, ordered the guard to seize the house cleared of all the members, and then seized upon the Records that were there, and at Mr. Scudell's house. After which he went to the clerk, and snatch'd the Act of Dissolution, which was ready to pass, out of his hand, he put it under his cloak; and having done so, desired the clerks to be locked up, were away to Westminster.

Cromwell, at 2 o'clock dispatched this grand affair, and dispersed a great number of ministers at Westminster, from their dominions, and sovereignty in this nation, went in the afternoon of the same day to the place where the Council of State usually sat, and being in view of the members, he accosted them thus: 'Gentlemen, if you are met here as private persons, you shall not be disturbed; but if as a Council of State, this is no place for you; and since you cannot but know what was done at this house in the morning, so take notice that the parliament is dissolved.' To this Serjeant Bradshaw answered, 'Sir, we have heard what you did at the house in the morning, and before many hours in England we know it; but sir, you are mistaken to think that the parliament is dissolved; for no power under Heaven can dissolve them; but themselves; therefore take you notice of that.' Something more was said to the same purpose, by Mr. Arthur Humphrey, Mr. Love, and

Mr. Scott, but all of them, perceiving themselves to be in the same view for, they went proper to withdraw.

Cromwell's Declaration of the Grounds and Reasons for this Dissolution Printed by Henry Fether. The next day Cromwell was to issue out in his own name an Act, called at Oxford, the following Declaration of the Grounds and Reasons for dissolving the Parliament: *

"Wrote all, April 12, 1653

"Our intention is not to give an Account, at this time, of the Grounds which have moved us to take up arms, and engage ourselves, and all that was near us, in this cause; nor to mind, in this Declaration, the various dispositions through which Divine Providence hath led us, in the necessity of doing both, home, and the many great instances of acceptance which he hath given, to the sincere servants of a lawfully serving, whilst they were conversing with the many and great difficulties, as well in a way, as other transactions in the time of our being not satisfied, for the defence of the state against a just assault, to have recourse into extremity; not so, the same being content to finish Declarations published on that behalf. After it had passed (and not only to reduce Ireland and give in Scotland, and so severely to oppress his people at Worcester, that these nations were reduced to a great degree of peace, and England to perfect quiet, and for by the present had opportunity to give the people the harvest of all their labour, blood, and treasure, and to settle a due liberty both in reference to civil and spiritual things, whereof they were obliged by their duty, their engagements, as also the great and wonderful things which God hath wrought for them; it was matter of much grief to the good and wellaffected of the land, to observe the little progress which was made therein, who thereupon applied to the Army, expecting redress by their means, notwithstanding which, the Army being unwilling to take the trouble of a long journey, & papers relating to it, it was agreed, That his excellency, and Officers of the Army, who were members of parliament, should be desired to give the parliament peace, vigorously in reforming what was amiss in government, and to the settling of the Commonwealth upon a foundation of justice and righteousness; which having done, we hoped that the parliament would reasonably have ascertained expectations, but owing to our great and sincere, we renewed our Desires in an humble Petition to them, which was presented in August last; and although they at that time, signifying their good acceptance thereof, returned us thanks, and referred the particulars thereof to a committee of the

* From the original Edition, printed by Henry Hills and Thomas Worcester, Printers to the Army. It was also published in French, by Authority, for the information of foreigners.

[illegible][illegible]

I had and sent the 6th day of June, 1653
O. C. 1653.

Cromwell's Speech to his new Parliament,
Jan. 4. In pursuance of the letter from Sum-
mers, the first extraordinary Convention as-
sembled themselves together, the Account of
which we shall see, set out, led by
the day appeared by the letters of summons
first, as every one did. I and General, for the
number of the people called to the Speaker
Anthony, for every about 1200, sent to
the Court of Chancery, Where all At each
person of age, in a list of his name, they
all entered the room, and sat down in chairs,
appropriate for them, and about the three
thirty, there were the Lord-bishops standing
by the altar, as usual to the music of the
tabernacle, and the Officers of the Army
the Mayor, and with common, some on the
right hand and others on his left, and about
four o'clock the following Speech to the as-
sembled.

"Comrades; I suppose the summons that
had been instrumental to bring you hither,
gives you well to understand the cause of your
being here. However, having something to
say of which is an instruction, and ap-
plies the cause at this a side of the principal Of-
ficers of the Army, who I will tell, as we con-
ceive, may signify that the other sum-
mons, we have that here to tender you, and
we have somewhat further likewise to say to
you for our new excommunication, and we hope it
may be shown by further to your satisfaction,
and therefore, seeing you are somewhat at
this, I will say a few words of the room
and the fact of the war. I shall continue
myself with respect to that I have not
thought it necessary a little to remind you of those
sums of money, where the Lord-bishops
have, as you would know, things to be re-
minded, from the beginning of our troubles to
this very day. If I should look in your
war, we would remember the state of a
on they were before this war, and that would
was the last, your heart, in which a part
the things of this that we stood, at this war, I
presume, to add your memories are
known, that I shall not need to look so
far back, as to the beginning of the ac-
tion, but I shall speak of that between the king, and
was a war, then I should mention. And, indeed,
short I believe I was living, the times that
would all be given to you, we would rather
be that I should say that for a discourse at the
present, but that if we may look back, you
very well know, after days and nights of wars,
it pleased God, to combat the midst of this
war, to winnow, as I may say, the forces of
the nation, and to put on it the Lord's
in the old principles, at these that did en-
gine at the last. By what strange pro-
-

vidences that also was brought about, we shall
more time than is allotted me to remem-
ber you of. Indeed there are stories that
those transactions, and give narrative of
the order of fact, but those things were the
and power of them, as those that saw
and turnings of my letter, those very
appearances of God, in the way, and
the designs of men, that brought them
pass and contemptible company, and
the versed in any thing, and the
calculated, properly to the, and the
owing to a principle of God's, of the
which so much as came to be, and
state of affairs, upon that that of a
how God blessed them, and all, under the
by the ruler of that most happy, and
pleasible, contentible, and a
for ever given, and very well known. And
several successes, but I do not know
at this time need I though, I must
thought to have enlarged myself, you
fect, notwithstanding the many
of God, and the operation of the Lord's
principal part of our duty, and a great
regiment to the strengthening of our
and about that for that which I
that I have given as those in any
satisfactions amongst other ends, to
principal end, as to us, and the recovery
fours, and issues of those, and I shall
pleased to give this nation, and I
that then stand were very great things, but
about, besides these that were upon
nations and places where they were
on, even in the civil affairs, the
officers to justice, even the great
bringing the state of this government to
name at least, of a Com. I shall
searching in, and of all places and
the king removed, and brought to
and I shall say, that the House of
and I shall say, that the house of
representative of the people of England,
removed, settled, and brought to a
you may very well remember—And, I
that would not rest there; for, by the way
though it be fit for us to mangle our
in changes to ourselves, yet the glory
of the work, may well be attributed
house of, and may be called, I shall
Y. I may remember well, that at the
the government, there was not in
to this, although it year and the
translated, as, indeed, it is, to be
incomparable year (I can tell) that
that I saw, so many a sorrow, and
so at day's, and night, and public
quashed in a short time, and I shall
very signal appearances of God, and
I hope we shall never forget. And
as I said before, that as the civil
incomparable year 1648, was to be
tion, it brought delinquents to punishment
it was of the change of the government,
though it be true, if we had time to
the carriage of some in trust, in most eminent

* Proceedings on State Affairs, No. 197.

+ Printed by J. L. Latham, printed by W.
Du-Bard and H. H. H.

first, was that as we were first, and to us the
the open of our nation's dominion, and to us
miraculously preserved. I mean, by that
is that we would have been preserved
the king, whereby we should have put into his
hands all the good and interest we had pro-
posed, and had nothing to have secured us but
a piece of paper. But since going on,
how it pleased the Lord to keep this nation in
exercise both at sea and land, and what God
wrought in Ireland and Scotland, you like-
wise know, and the Lord has blessed it with
a table upon the water, by the means of
salvation wrought at Worcester. I confess to
you I am very much troubled in my spirit, that
the necessity of affairs did move me that I
should not sit still, but to go to sea, because I
thought, if it is the least part of the
truth, to go to war. As historical Narration,
there being in every dispensation, (whether
the King's going from the Parliament, the
putting down the bishops, putting the House
at that time by their going away to assist the
king, or change of government, whatever it
was, not any of these things but hath a remark-
able point of providence set upon it, that he
that runs may read. Therefore I am heartily
sorry that, in point of time, I cannot be par-
ticular in those things which I did principally
design this day chiefly to provoke and stir
you to hear and make a great remem-
berance.—I shall now begin a little to mention
some of the Passages that have been transacted
since Worcester Fight; whence coming with
new followers and soldiers we expected,
and had some reason to believe that our
expectations should not be frustrated, that the
authority that then was, having such a history
to look back unto, such a God that appeared
in demonstration only, convincing of their cor-
ruptions many times confessed that God him-
self was engaged against them, if they should
never have been brought so low, nor disap-
pointed in every undertaking; for that may be
said, (by the way) had we miscarried but once
where had we been? I say we did think, and
had some reasonable cause, that coming up
upon that, the mercies that God had showed
the expectation is that were the hearts of us
going on, would have prompted those that
were in authority to have done those good
things which might have ensued, if we had
judged a return fit for such a God, and worthy
of such mercies; and indeed a discharge of
duty to those for whom all these mercies have
been shewed, that is, the interest of the three
nations, the true interest of the three nations.
—And if I should now labour to be particular
in enumerating the businesses that have been
transacted from that time, till the dissolution
of the late parliament, indeed I should be
upon a theme that would be very troublesome
to myself: for I must say for myself and
for officers, we have rather desired and stud-
ied to do a contrary business, and look
backward to reflect upon the second part of
what we have done, and the things that we
have not done, and the things that we
have not done.

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least on all, yet we found their endeavours and desires to do it, for they gave us this Answer: That the things we had offered were of a tender and very worthy consideration. They did make objections how we should raise Money, and so a great of objections we told them, that we offered as much as we could, because we thought it better than that we should raise a war, or a fight would be given. We desired them to say the thing seriously to heart: they told us they would take consideration of these things, and the morning, that they would keep upon them. And I think that there was scarce any day that there sat above 50, 52, or 53. At the parting, 2 or 3 of the chief ones, the very chiefest of them, I tell us, That they would endeavour the suspending the proceedings of the Representative the next day, till they had a further conference, and we did acquiesce; and had hope, if our expedient could take up a loving debate, that the next day we should have some satisfaction thereof as would have given a satisfaction to all.—They went away late at night; and the next morning, we considering how to order that which we had to offer to them, when they were to meet in the evening, word was brought they were proceeding with a Representative with all the eagerness they could. We did not believe persons of such quality could do it. A second and a third messenger told us they had almost finished it, and had brought it to that issue, with that haste as had never been known before; leaving out the things that did necessarily relate to due Qualifications, as we have heard since, and resolved to make it a Paper Bill, not to engross it, that they might make the quicker dispatch of it: thus to have thrown all the liberties of the nation into the hands that never bled for it: upon this account we thought it our duty not to suffer it, and upon this the house was dissolved.—This we tell you, that you may so know that what hath been done in the Dissolution of this parliament, was as necessary to be done as the preservation of this cause; and that necessity that led us to do that, hath brought us to this issue of exercising an extraordinary way and course to draw yourselves together upon this account, as you are men who know the Lord, and have made observations of his marvelous dispensations, and may be trusted with this cause. It remains (for I shall not acquaint you further with what relates to your taking upon you this great business, that being contained in this Paper in my hand, which I do offer presently to you to read) I having done that which we thought to have done upon this ground of necessity, which we know was not feigned necessity, but real and true, to the end the government might not be at a loss; and to the end we might in the best to the world the singleness of our hearts and integrity, who did those things, not to grasp after the power ourselves to keep it in a military hand, no not for a day, but, as far as God enables us with strength and ability, to put it into the hands that might

be trusted in several parts of the Kingdom. For necessity, I say, and we have perceived already this necessity, of being together to cast the sword of all power and authority in the civil administration of it, hath been that that hath moved us to conclude of this course; and, having done that, we think we can stand in the discharge of our consciences, but offer somewhat unto you, as I said before, for our own exoneration; it having been the practice of those who have solemnly taken the Oath of Duty, to discharge themselves, and to resolve the government into other hands, it having been the practice of those who have been doing, to have been doing, to have been doing, together with the authority to lay a charge in such a way, as we hope we do, and to press to the duty, which we have a word or two to offer to you.—I say, as we have said before, as we have said before, as we have said before, as we have said before. And truly, I think, taking the argument of necessity, for the government it is necessary, taking the appearances of the way, that is, taking this thing, I am sure you would have loath it should have been resigned into the hands of wicked men and enemies. I am sure God would not have it so; it comes therefore to you by way of necessity, it comes to you by way of the wise providence of God, though through weak hands: and therefore, I think, it coming through our hands, though such as we are, it may not be taken ill, if we lay down something as to the discharge of that trust which is incumbent upon you. And although I seem to speak that which may have the face of a charge, it is a very humble one; and he that means to be a servant to you, who are called to the exercise of the Supreme Authority, to discharge that which he conceives his duty, in his own and his fellows names, to you who, I hope, will take it in good part. And, truly, I shall not hold you long in that, because I hope it is written in your hearts to approve yourselves to God; only this Scripture I shall remember to you which hath been much upon my Spirit, Hosea, xi. 12, 'Yet 'Judah ruleth with God, and is faithful among 'the Saints;' it is said before, 'Ephraim did 'compass God about with lies, and Israel with 'deceit.' How God hath been compassed about with Flatterings and Thanksgiving, and other exercises and transactions, I think we have all to amount. Why, truly you are called by God to rule with him and for him, and you are called to be faithful with the Saints, who have been somewhat instrumental to your call; 'He that ruleth over men,' the Scripture saith, 'must be just, ruling in the fear 'of God.'—And, truly it is better that we should pray for you than counsel you to exercise the judgment of mercy and truth; I say, it is better that we should pray for you than to advise you. Ask wisdom from Heaven, which I am confident many thousands of Saints do this day, and have done, as I will do, through the permission of God, and his assist-

ance to advise you only, truly, I thought of a Scripture likewise, that seems to be but a **little** more than a **parable**. **Matthew** 23: 12, every man as a Christian, wherein he is counselled to ask wisdom, and it is told what is that Wisdom that is from above; "it is pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be intreated, full of good fruits, without partiality, without hypocrisy;" and my thoughts ran thus upon this, that the executing of the Judgment of Truth is that is the agent that every one must have Wisdom from above to do it. I suppose, that will teach you to execute the judgment of truth; and then, if I might say a word, to be easy to be intreated; that is, to be able spirits to be in of good hearts, being gentle to the nation, to such as men to be people of truth, and in their several judgments, thus as I have written you to execute the judgment of truth, and so forth. And I have little more to say to this; I shall rather bend my prayers for you in that behalf, as I said before, and as I have many others do so also. Truly, the judgment of Truth will teach you to be as just towards an unbeliever as towards a believer, and it is our duty to do so. I confess I have often said it foolishly, if I would miscarry I would rather do it to a believer than to an unbeliever; perhaps it is a paradox; but let us take heed of doing it to either, exercising injustice to either; if God fill our hearts with such a spirit as Moses and Paul had, which was not only a spirit for the believers among the people, created, and for the whole people, he would have died for them; and so saith Paul to his countrymen, according to the flesh, he could have died for them: truly this will help us to execute the judgment of Truth and Mercy also.—A second thing is, to desire you would be faithful with the Saints; and I hope, whatever others may think, it ought to be to us all a matter of rejoicing, that as one person, our Saviour, was crucified with our infirmities, that he might be pitiful, I think this Assembly, thus called, is very much troubled with the common infirmity of the Saints, and I hope that will teach you to pity others, that so Saints of the sort may not be a little lost, but that we may have respect to all, to the afflicted elements; and if I did seem to speak any thing that might seem to reflect upon those of the Presbyterian judgment, I think if you have not any interest in it, I think you will hardly answer this faithfulness to his saints. I confess, in my journey, and some exercises I have had abroad, I did read that Scripture often in Isaiah, xl. 10. when God gave me and some of us to us what we would do there and elsewhere, what he performed for us, what would he do? what did he do? That he might plant in the Wilderness the Cedar and the Shittah Tree, and the Myrtle Tree and the Palm Tree together. To what end? That it might grow, and consider, and understand together that the Hand of the Lord hath done this, and that the Lord hath created it; and that he hath wrought to save

[illegible]

ates for it, had little to say on the behalf of

17. Col. Lalburne was brought to a second

$N = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \ln Z}{d\beta^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{d\beta^2} \ln \int d\mathbf{r} \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $S = -k_B \ln \int d\mathbf{r} \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^2(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^3 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^3(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^4 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^4(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
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 $\langle U^6 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^6(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^7 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^7(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^8 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^8(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^9 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^9(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$
 $\langle U^{10} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int d\mathbf{r} U^{10}(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\beta U(\mathbf{r}))$

late Trial of col. Lathorne; and that the clerks
said Lilburne at his trial, which they took in
the year 1649.

parliament should give further order. So great a dread had they of this man's popularity, who, every change of government, was at this time

[illegible]

Oct. 11. The Council of State made a Report to the house, of several seditious and obscene libels, printed and published by Henry Hays, and others, who were sent out the authors, printers, and publishers thereof. One of these, intitled, ‘A Charge of High Treason against John Adams,’ was taken up and sent him to prison for the same. Another, intitled, ‘The Rights of the People,’ was also taken up, and sent the author to prison for the same. A third, intitled, ‘The Rights of the People,’ was also taken up, and sent the author to prison for the same.

and for prevention of the like evils for the future.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

also ordered in, to make those persons incapable

number of Officers in the Excise and other Duties, and lower their respective salaries, in order to

[illegible]

[The following information was obtained from the New York State Department of Health.]

Council of State for the ensuing year: a reso-

[Faint handwritten notes]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).

One of the Parliament, or rather Congress,

tion, began now to be near its period ; though

yet before them unfinished: the great master

... ..

... ..

but not the least approximation of a dissolution.

that not the least apprehension of a dissolution.

viz. "Monday, Dec. 12. It being moved in

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware and software involved, as well as the data flow and the roles of the various components.

and that therefore it was requisite to deli-

powers which they had received from him; and

members, the house rose; and the Speaker,

parted out of the house to Whitehall; where they, being the greater number of the mem-

bers sitting in parliament, did, by a Writing
 1860. 1861. resign unto I shall say
 their own names, and Mr. Speaker attended

which said powers: and Mr. Speaker, attended with the members, did present the same to his

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

lars collected into one view, from three different

⁹ I have seen no other evidence of this.

left hand of it, all bare-headed: round about

VII. That there shall be a Parliament sum-

[illegible]

And, further, that the Parent to be substituted in the said assignments, shall, during the time of 5 months, to be fixed by the said Court, be bound to pay to the said Assignee, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof, as the said Court shall determine.

J. "That the Supreme Legislative Authority, the Land, and the dominions thereunto belonging,"

IX. That as well the next as all other succeeding elections shall be taken and elected in manner hereafter expressed; that every one of the persons so elected, who shall be a member of the House of Commons, shall be, and not exceed, thirty years of age, and shall be, and not exceed, 30: and the persons to be elected shall be, and not exceed, 30.

II. That the exercise of the chief Magistracy, over the said countries and dominions, and the assisted with a Council, the number whereof

parliament from time to time, for the several counties of England, Wales, the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, and the town of Berwick

in the name and style of 'The keepers of the
'The Lord Protector,' from whom, for the fu-

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----|----------------------|----|
| Hampshire | - - - | 5 | Weymouth and Mel- | |
| Bedford Town | - - - | 1 | comb-Regis - - - | 1 |
| Hertshire | - - - | 5 | Lyme-Regis - - - | 1 |
| Abingdon | - - - | 1 | Pool - - - - - | 1 |
| Reading | - - - | 1 | Durham - - - - - | 2 |
| Buckinghamshire | - - - | 5 | City of Durham - - | 1 |
| Buckingham Town | - - - | 1 | Ezer - - - - - | 1 |
| Aylesbury | - - - | 1 | Malden - - - - - | 1 |
| Wycomb | - - - | 1 | Colchester - - - - | 2 |
| Cambridgeshire | - - - | 4 | Gloucestershire - - | 5 |
| Cambridge Town | - - - | 1 | Gloucester - - - - | 2 |
| Cambridge Univ. | - - - | 1 | Tewksbury - - - - | 1 |
| Isle of Ely | - - - | 2 | Cirencester - - - - | 1 |
| Cheshire | - - - | 4 | Hertfordshire - - - | 4 |
| Chester | - - - | 1 | Hereford - - - - - | 1 |
| Cornwall | - - - | 8 | Leominster - - - - | 1 |
| Launceston | - - - | 1 | He. /fordshire - - - | 5 |
| Ferret | - - - | 1 | Sr. Alban's - - - - | 1 |
| Penryn | - - - | 1 | Hertford - - - - - | 1 |
| Eastlow & Westlow | - - - | 1 | Huntingdonshire - - | 3 |
| Camberland | - - - | 2 | Huntingdon - - - - | 1 |
| Carlisle | - - - | 1 | Kent - - - - - - - | 11 |
| Derbyshire | - - - | 4 | Canterbury - - - - | 2 |
| Derby Town | - - - | 1 | Rochester - - - - - | 1 |
| Devonshire | - - - | 11 | Maidstone - - - - | 1 |
| Exeter | - - - | 2 | Dover - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Plymouth | - - - | 2 | Sandwich - - - - - | 1 |
| Clifton, Dartmouth | - - - | 1 | Queenthornagh - - | 1 |
| Hardness | - - - | 1 | Lancashire - - - - | 6 |
| Notness | - - - | 1 | Preston - - - - - - | 1 |
| Barnstable | - - - | 1 | Launcester - - - - | 1 |
| Barton | - - - | 1 | Liverpool - - - - - | 1 |
| Boston | - - - | 1 | Manchester - - - - | 1 |
| Dorsetshire | - - - | 6 | Lucestershire - - - | 4 |
| Dorchester | - - - | 1 | Leicester - - - - - | 2 |

IV. That the Lord Protector, the parliament

And that the said Lord Protector, with the council aforesaid, shall direct in all things concerning the keeping and holding of a good correspondence with the said Kings, Princes, and States, and with the Churches, Cities, and particular Towns, and with the several Universities.

And that the said Lord Protector, with the council aforesaid, shall give aid, strength, or comfort, to any new law made, nor any tax, charge, or imposition laid upon the people, but by common assent of parliament, save only as is expressed in the said Articles.

shall be and they shall be bound to do as the Council shall direct.

XXV. That the Lord Protector and the Council shall nominate 6 persons of ability,

of whom 3 shall be of the Council, and 3 shall be of the House of Commons,

and the said 6 persons shall elect two, and present them to the Council,

and the Council shall elect one: and in case the parliament shall

not be called, the Council shall nominate 3 as aforesaid to the Lord

Protector, who shall nominate 3 more, and the said 6 persons

shall elect two, and present them to the Council, and the Council

shall elect one: and in case the parliament shall not be called,

the Council shall nominate 3 as aforesaid to the Lord Protector,

who shall nominate 3 more, and the said 6 persons shall elect

two, and present them to the Council, and the Council shall elect

one: and in case the parliament shall not be called, the Council

shall nominate 3 as aforesaid to the Lord Protector, who shall

nominate 3 more, and the said 6 persons shall elect two, and

present them to the Council, and the Council shall elect one:

and in case the parliament shall not be called, the Council shall

nominate 3 as aforesaid to the Lord Protector, who shall nominate

3 more, and the said 6 persons shall elect two, and present

them to the Council, and the Council shall elect one: and in

case the parliament shall not be called, the Council shall nominate

3 as aforesaid to the Lord Protector, who shall nominate 3 more,

and the said 6 persons shall elect two, and present them to the

Council, and the Council shall elect one: and in case the

parliament shall not be called, the Council shall nominate 3 as

aforesaid to the Lord Protector, who shall nominate 3 more,

and the said 6 persons shall elect two, and present them to the

Council, and the Council shall elect one: and in case the

parliament shall not be called, the Council shall nominate 3 as

aforesaid to the Lord Protector, who shall nominate 3 more,

and the said 6 persons shall elect two, and present them to the

XXIX. That in case there shall not be a parliament called

within the space of six months after the death of the Lord

Protector, the Council shall remain in Bank for the space of

six months, and in case there shall not be a parliament called

within the space of six months after the death of the Lord

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six months, and in case there shall not be a parliament called

within the space of six months after the death of the Lord

Protector, the Council shall remain in Bank for the space of

six months, and in case there shall not be a parliament called

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| William | Arthur |
| Richard Jones, | Col. John Carter. |
| Richard Jones, | Philip Jones, |
| Worcester City. | |
| John Lambert, | |
| Walter Strickland, | |
| Thomas Harrison, | Lieut. col. W. Mitchell. |
| Sir Tho. Widdrington, | Fife and Kinross. |
| John Wildman, | Col. Tho. Rend. |
| Adair | |
| Hulstax. | |
| Beatley. | |
| William Cohen. | John Swinton. |
| Sir J. Mac Dowel. | East Lothian. |
| Sir J. Mac Dowel. | |

more sad and deplorable, and that was led to yet a further and more shocking blasphemy, contempt of God and Christ, defiance of his commands, and violation of his ordinances, and of the Scriptures; a spirit visibly acting those things foretold by Peter and Jude; yet his gross insensibility paid testimony, who, when he would remember some things to be wrought in the Antichristian state, of which he had spoken in the tract to the church, 1, 2, 3, 4, to confirm what should be the inward part of the last times; and says, second to Timothy iii. 2, 3, 4. 'In the last days perilous times shall come. Men shall be lovers of themselves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, &c.' And when he mentions that of the Antichristian state, he tells them, first to Timothy iv. 1, 2. 'That, in the latter days' that State shall come in, 'wherein there shall be a departing from the faith, and a giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils speaking against the face of Christ. By which shall come the making of many to fall away, who have professed that they knew God, but they deny him, and so shall they be brought into condemnation, who have not continued in the faith. And surely it may well be feared that these are the times for which men forget the words of his commandment, and break all the laws that he enjoineth upon him; the remainder of the image of God in his nature, which he cannot blot out, and yet shall endeavour to blot out, 'having a Form of Godliness, without the power.' These are not tokens of the Antichristian State, but the character which now this spirit of apostasy is described in that, 'I will be as a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the widow;' for by such the 'Grace of God is turned into wantonness,' and Christ and the spirit of God made to speak of themselves as persons apostate from God. And thus that spirit will not be owned publicly as to practice, but being so allowed and acknowledged in this principle extends itself, and where it does arise, makes me to think of a second sort of men; who, it is true, as I said, will not practise nor will these things, yet could they demonstrate that he held nothing to do with men thus holding; for these are matters of conscience and opinion: they are matters of religion; what hath the magistrate to do with these things? He is to look to the outward man, but not to meddle with the inward. And thus it is because that yet these do not break out visibly to all, yet the principle whereby these things are wrought, so that the magistrate to meddle with them, as it hath hitherto kept the offenders from punishment.—Such are 'deceitful and full of guile,' 'liberty, liberty of conscience, and liberty of subjects, two as glorious things to be contended for, as any God hath ever given to any man; they are abused for the patronizing of villanies, in so many instances, with no other view, but to say, and in dispute to affirm, That it was not in the magistrate's power to restrain them, but to withhold them from the people of God. Bible is the nation's law, and the law is the

pie, lest the people be imposed upon in the conversion
 of men; for they must receive the same tradi-
 tionally and implicitly from the power of
 the angels as if they received. The fore-
 mentioned rationale is still in such a high
 height as to be as the axe with a root to the
 root of the ministry. It was Antichristian; it
 was Babylonish: it suffered under such a judg-
 ment, that the truth of it is, as the extremity
 was great on that, I wish it prove not so on
 this. And the extremity was that no man
 having a good testimony, having received gift
 from Christ, must preach, nor be laid
 down, many to the other hand affirm, that
 he who is ordained hath a nullity, or Anti-
 christianism, stamp upon his calling; so that
 he ought not to preach, or not be heard. I
 wish it may not turn out to be so, but there
 was severity and sharpness, yea, torment of
 an imposing spirit in matters of conscience; a
 spirit which in some of my times, most
 unfit for those; denying liberty to those who
 have earned it with their blood; who have
 given up liberty and reason also for those
 who would be imposed upon them. We may
 reckon among these our spiritual sins, an
 evil that hath more refinedness in it, and
 more colour for it, and hath deceived more
 people of integrity than the rest have done,
 for few have been caught with the former
 mistakes, but such as have apostatized from
 their holy profession; such as being corrupt
 in their consciences, have been taken by
 God, and let loose to his displeasure. But
 I say, there are others more refined; many
 honest people, whose hearts are sincere, many
 of them belonging to God; and that is the
 mistaken notion of the Fifth Monarchy. A
 thing pretending more spirituality than any
 thing else: a notion, I hope, we all honour,
 what, as I have said, that Jesus Christ will have
 a time to set up his reign in our hearts, by
 subduing the corruptious, unbelief, and evils
 that are there, which reign now more in the
 world than, I hope, in due time, they shall do:
 and when more fineness and spirituality are
 forth to subdue iniquity, and bring in ever-
 lasting righteousness, then will the approach
 of that glory be. The carnal divisions and
 contentions amongst Christians, &c. &c. &c.
 are not the symptoms of that kingdom.—But
 for men to divide themselves, upon this pre-
 cept, that they are the only men to rule
 &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
 people; to determine of property, and liberty,
 and every thing else, upon such a pretence as
 that is, they have received the word of God
 &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
 is of God's promise, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
 men will be so situated, as to be in such
 conclusions. Besides, certainly though many of
 these men have good meanings, as I hope in
 my soul they have, yet it will be the wisdom
 of God, to make use of such a course, as
 will be the wisdom of God, to make use of such a
 and happily by some upon mistakes, 'Of

tion, and Bills prepared, which in due time, I

The Chancery hath been reformed, and, I

ability, it hath referred many of them to those

It hath endeavoured to put a stop to that

every man making himself a Minister and a

Preacher. It hath endeavoured to settle a way

for the approbation of men of piety and ability

for the discharge of that work: and, I think I

may say, it hath committed that work to the

holy, piety, and integrity as, I believe, any this

nation hath. And I believe also, that in that

cure they have taken, they have laboured to

their own consciences. And indeed I think if

there be any thing of quarrel against them, it

is, (though I am not here to justify the pro-

ceedings of any) I say it is, that they go upon

such a character as the Scripture warrants, to

approve men for it, who are men that have

months longer: this I dare affirm, if strong

probability can give me a ground. You have

I say, you have an honourable peace with a

a friend to France, and lately, perhaps, incli-

and, as I said before, it is an honourable pence.

You have a peace with the Danes: a state that

one; satisfaction for your merchants ships, not

have the Sound open; which was obstructed.

nation, the Shipping, will now be supplied

you have all manner of commerce, and at as

and at the same rates and tolls; and, I think

I may say, by that peace, they cannot rise

the same upon you.—You have a peace with

the Dutch: a peace unto which I shall say

consequences of it; and I think it was as de-

And, as I believe, nothing so much gratified

hath much security in it, so it hath as much

of honour and of assurance to the Protestant

can be given thereunto. I wish it may be

a condition of suffering, it is now. In all the

your is to drive them out as fast as they can,

junction of interests, I hope, you will be in a

more fit capacity to help them; and it begets

though it hung long in hand, yet is lately con-

cluded. It is a peace that your merchants

make us believe is of good concernment to

their trade; their assurance being greater, and

so their profit in trade thither, than to other

[illegible]

The debate continued till five o'clock, when Sir A. Huskisson rose and said, "I cannot continue." The house went up at six o'clock, and the Protector's party were defeated by the whole instrument of Government at once; but the Republicans were for debating it article by article, in a committee. Upon this occasion a member stood up, and shewed the members that we had no right to our privileges; declaring, "That as God had made him a free man, he could not endure to see the nation's liberties trampled upon by such another, whose right to the government could be measured and controlled only by the point of his sword; which alone emboldened him to command his commanders."* Sir A. Huskisson, Mr Scott, and several heads of churches, turned round the benches against the majority, and were very eloquent, says below, in opening the eyes of many young members, who had never before heard their interests so clearly stated and asserted - inasmuch, that it was carried by a majority of 141 against 136, That the house be now resolved into a committee of the whole house to deliberate upon this question. The debate took up the whole day and the three following, and committees' courtiers prevailed so far as to reject the motion for continuing Resolution upon the foregoing question, yet the motion for referring it to a committee being carried against the Protector's party in the house, by a majority of 5 voices, it so alarmed his highness, that he began to be uneasy and impatient, and he shed overboard all his usual reserve, and let light come from his pocket.

On October 1, a Special Agent to the Mayor
of the City of New York, New York, was
assigned to the duty of maintaining the
guard to prevent disturbances in the city,
he sent a Member of the City of New York
to a meeting with the Mayor of New York
City, New York, the Mayor of New York

* The perfect Politician; or, A full View of Cromwell's Life and Character, 1701, printed in 1659. + Memoirs, vol. ii, p. 500.

published for the same year is

called you *luther*; and in the authority of that I told you of then, I said you were a Free Person; and I have called you *luther*; for certainly that word implied a reciprocity; and there was a reciprocation implied and expressed; and I think your actions and carriage have been such, as have made it an office; which I have not been apt to do. I have been of this mind, I have been always of this mind, since first I entered upon it, That if God will not bear it up, let it sink. But if my testimony unto it, (which in modesty I have hitherto forborne) I am in some measure now necessitated thereunto; and therefore that will be the Prologue to my Discourse.—I called not myself to this place; I say again, I called not myself to it, in fact, O my God, witness, and I have many witnesses who, I do bear witness to the truth of that; that is to say, that I called not myself to this place; and, being in it, I bear not witness to myself; and I think the people of these parts have borne testimony to it.—I say, that I call not myself to this place, on the People, God and the People shall take it from me, else I will not part with it. I should be false to that which I placed in me, and to the consciences of people, therefore I should, That I called not myself to this place, is my first Assertion. That I bear not Witness to it, is my second Assertion.

2nd. These are the two things I shall take the liberty to say, to make plain and clear that which I have said, I must take liberty to look back. I was by birth a gentleman, living neither in any considerable height, nor yet in obscurity; I have been called to several employments in the nation: to serve in parliaments; and hence to serve in the army, and in the navy, and in those services, to God and his people's interest, and of the Commonwealth; having, when time was, a competent acceptance in the nation.

with my brethren and countrymen) a
the then common one ay, I hoped, in a private

soul, I love not, I love not (I declined it in my
former Speech); I say, I love not to rake into
drive at is this, I say to you, I hoped to have
had leave to have retired to a private life: I
begged to be dismissed of my charge; I begged
it again and again; and God be judge between
me and all men if I lie in this matter. That I
many; but whether I tell a lie in my heart, as
not upon my heart, I say the Lord be judge;
As to the
matter of fact, I say it is true. As to the in-
genuity and integrity of my heart in that de-
sire, I do appeal, as before, upon the truth of
that also; but I could not obtain what my soul
longed for. And the plain truth is, I did af-
not well be. But this, I say to you, was be-
tween God and my soul; between me and
that Assembly. I confess I am in some strait
to say what I could say; and what is true of
what then followed. I pressed the parliament,
as a member, to period themselves, once, and
I told them (for I know it better than any one
knew it. And so far as I could discern, when
they were dissolved there was not so much as
the barking of a dog, or any general and visible
repeating at it. You are not a few here present

world's end,—I myself was sound, and by
might have been thus perpetuated: that the

ueration.—I have declined, I have declined very
proceeded thus far, I must tell you, that poor
like flocks of sheep, by 40 in a morning, to the
man being able to give a reason that two of
them had deserved to forfeit a shilling. I tell
sons whose faces I see in this place, were ex-

served.—I have given you but a taste of Mis-
carriages. I am confident you have had op-
nothing is more obvious. It is true this will
be said, That there was a Remedy to put an
by having a future Representative. How it

well known.—What was this Remedy? it was
a seeming willingness to have successive par-
liaments. What was that succession? it was,
of the same parliaments; which is a sore now
that will ever be running, so long as men are
ambitious and troublesome, if a due Remedy

ness? it was a conversion from a parliament
of the same parliaments, which is a sore now
that will ever be running, so long as men are
ambitious and troublesome, if a due Remedy

who, in former times, were not known to exer-
cise such a judicature.—This I suppose was
fitted to the disease; especially coming in the
and authority as this had done but immediately
before. Truly, I confess, upon these grounds,
that parliament was dissolved; and we de-

[illegible]

if things be not satisfied that are reasonably
you, that, I hope, will answer, being under-
stood with the Qualifications that I have told
ing in the Substance and Fundamentals, which
is the Government settled, as it is expressed in
ing your minds known in that, by giving your
let you in to act those things as a parliament,
said, doth determine the controversy, and may
give a happy progress and issue to this parlia-
that you have a legislative power without a
negative from me. As the Government doth
express you may make any laws, and if I give
good and interest of the public; and, I think,
Settlement; and I, for my part, shall be willing
the people, in preservation of the cause and
interest so long contended for."

where they found a guard placed to prevent
scribed the following Recognition; a copy of
a table in the lobby for that purpose; viz.

"I do hereby freely promise and engage to be true and faithful to the Lord Protector, and the Commonwealth of England, Scotland to the tenor of the Indenture whereby I am returned to serve in this present parliament, propose, or give my consent, to alter the Government, as it is settled in One Person and a Parliament."

sumed their seats in the house: and then addressed the House, in the following manner:—
“We find a Vote of the house, which seems to explain away, in great measure, the Recognition. Resolved, That some members of the

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

$\{ \dots \}$

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

"Gentlemen; I perceive you are here as
the house addressed by your names,
whom I see here, and by your faces, which
are, in a great measure, known to me.—When
I first met you in this room, it was, to my
astonishment, the hopeless day that ever
my eye saw, as to considerations of the
world; for I did look at (as wrapt up in you,
together with myself) upon a set of dis-
pirited men, poor creatures—very
great and the best people in the world, and
truly and unfeignedly I thought so; as a peo-
ple that have the highest and the clearest pro-
fession, namely, that the Christian religion;
religion; as a people that have been, like
other nations, under a superstitious and
downright wrong notion but still
some better notions than most other na-
tions; and a people that have had a stamp
upon them from God; God having, as it were,
marked them out for his peculiar care
in the things that are of glory to nations, in an
epitome, within these 10 or 12 years last past;
so that we know one another's names, and
are well known abroad.—And, if I be not
very much mistaken, we were arrived at a very
safe port, where we might sit down and con-
sider the dispensations of God and his
mercies; and might know our mercies not to
have been least bestowed upon us.
But alas! what has happened since?
they thought, by their own endeavours; who
were so full of grace, as we that have seen
them thus long ago, and have seen their gra-
titudes and providences amongst us are not to
be counted upon for such assistance in
our condition, and I know nothing else we had
any reason to rely upon.

hide them from their Children; &c.' This I thought had been a Song and a Work worthy

you ; and if a history shall be written of these

spoken are true. This talent was put into

I said at the first, I came with very great joy,

I met you in this place ; but we and these

the orator, (which I never did affect, nor do, nor I hope shall) I doubt not but upon easy suppositions, which I am persuaded every one among you will grant, we did meet upon

here ; and, I confess, at that meeting I had much abatement of my hopes, though not a total frustration. I confess that that which

did look like a parricide. It is obvious enough unto you, that the manangement of affairs did favour of a not owning the authority that called you hither; but God left us not without an expedient that gave a second possibility: shall I say a possibility? It seemed to me a probability, of recovering out of that dissatisfied condition, we were in, by the means of that Recognition, soiting with the Indenture that was made between us, and the King, whereby you had, though with a little check, another opportunity renewed unto you to be reconciled to the King, as I have been, if every thing had smoothly run on. But as it is, I have been forced to meet you here, as you are, and hopes I did think, as I have formerly found in that way that I have been engaged in as a soldier, that some affronts put upon us,

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau = I_{0+}^\alpha f(t), \quad t > 0, \quad (1)$$

a blessing from God ; that interruption being, as I thought, necessary to divert you from de-

for better deliberations; whereby, leaving the

[illegible]

you as a parliament, and for which you would

not taken public notice of, as declining to intrench upon parliament privileges: for, sure I am, you will all bear me witness, that from your entering into the house upon the Recon-

* From the original Edition, printed by
H. S. P. Printed and Published by the
Protector, and published to prevent Mistakes
in these Copies.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. of the system is not a simple one, but
3. a complex one, involving many factors
4. which are not yet fully understood.
5. The second is the fact that the
6. of the system is not a simple one, but
7. a complex one, involving many factors
8. which are not yet fully understood.
9. The third is the fact that the
10. of the system is not a simple one, but
11. a complex one, involving many factors
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89. The twenty-third is the fact that the
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92. which are not yet fully understood.
93. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the
94. of the system is not a simple one, but
95. a complex one, involving many factors
96. which are not yet fully understood.
97. The twenty-fifth is the fact that the
98. of the system is not a simple one, but
99. a complex one, involving many factors
100. which are not yet fully understood.

... I have when I have
... of the Lord Protector; I take it to
myself: it was the craft of such a man, and

... because men, that are without God in
... the spirit of God, who speaks without a writ-

... him speak as he pleaseth: hath he not given
law and to the testimony? And there we shall

... them to his law and testimony; and there he
speaks to us according to that of Job, 'God

... God hath spoken once, yea twice have I
... judge you if God will hear this. I wish that

... phemies as these, according to Hebrews, c. x
... permanent is laid, they speak against God, and

... I will not intercede for you; let him teach you to

pieces; I will leave thee to fall into God's hands;
that doest me no service; I am committed to me; I will not intercede nor med-

... living God: therefore whatsoever you may
judge men for, and say, This man is cunning,

... but is a stranger to it; and because of this, his
atheisms and murmurings at instruments, yea,

... and we have not sought. I appeal to God,
angels, and men, if I shall raise Money accord-

... had power to call you hither, and did; and
... a title from you concerning it; where is the

... fault? has it not been as if you had a purpose
... I hope this was not in your minds, I am not

... willing to judge so; but this is the state into
which we are placed. In the Army, who are now in custody, it was

... my being in a barren country, near 30 weeks
... and, in discontent, to seize their general there,

... a thing of feigned necessity? what could it be
... as it should have been? I am confident you

... cannot think of the nation with
... And, if new soldiers be made at

... I know not what the Cornish men, or the
... but I believe they will all think they are not

safe. A temporary suspension of caring for
that damage, that the not providing

day James Nayler, who was then in the prison, made a Relation of a wicked Design to divers persons concerned in the said Plot, taken before the Council: for the happy and timely discovery hereof the parliament ordered a Day of Thanksgiving. A Declaration, by way of Notice, was published, that the Council should, for the future, to pray for the Lord Protector, and that they should not pray for the King.

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ingence in tracing out this Plot; and resolved

the public Thanksgiving. The parliament ac-

expresses it, "The Lord Protector gave them

were these horrid expressions, 'I am tired with joy and rejoicing when I behold thee in the eternal unity. O my soul is melting with-

gency, dear and precious son of Zion, whose mother is a virgin, and whose birth is immortal.' Another writes of him thus, 'All the

'incense, and myrrh.' The same woman, in another letter to him, proceeds thus, 'O thou son of God, how my heart panteth after thee, 'O stay me with flagons, and comfort me with wine. My well-beloved, thou art like a roe, or young hart, upon the mountains of spices.'

Stranger, adds this, 'Thy name is no more to be called James but Jesus.' Also a woman, who was one of the persons concerned in the Plot, writes to him, 'I have seen thee in the land of Israel, and I have seen thee in the land of the living; but him; affirming moreover, That the Spirit of the Lord within her commanded her to call him lord and master, and to serve him: That, after she had been dead two days; and that James Nayler shall sit at the right hand of the Father, and shall be crowned with life everlasting. I have seen thee in the land of the living; but him; affirming moreover, That the Spirit of the Lord within her commanded her to call him lord and master, and to serve him: That, after she had been dead two days; and that James Nayler shall sit at the right hand of the Father, and shall be crowned with life everlasting.

"It was called Syndercombe's Plot, which

This man was found dead in his bed the morn-

of the Public Intelligencer, Dec 21.

heart: and he hoped that neither the humours of any who might have a longing after things ill, nor the ill humours of any who might have a longing after good, would be able to disturb his repose. He was not without his public actions; in the repetition whereof

April 8. The Lord Protector sent a Letter to the Speaker, desiring the house to appoint a committee to attend him that day at Whitehall; which being done accordingly, on the next, the lord-commissioner Wentlocke repaired to the house, and presented the petition of the petitioners, which was read, and the house resolved to send a committee to attend him, and to report to the house the result of their proceedings.

[illegible]

secrets. These are things I must acknowledge

thus I must and shall bear my testimony whilst I live, against all gainsayers whatsoever. And me worthy, I shall live and die; and I must

were asked why I have engaged all along in the late wars, I could give none; but it would

any it seriously, the issue will prove it so, that

me by another Title than I now bear. You

and you have made me without a liberty of choice; save, as to all, I question not your wisdom in doing of it, but I think myself

dering the trust you are under. It is a duty
done. I should be very brutish should I not

not do; I hope I shall always keep a grateful

I should reckon it a very great presumption, should I ask of you the reason of doing any one

part, if I give such an Answer as I find in my

answering; to wit, I am unable for such a trust
and charge; and if the answer of the tongue,

from God, I must say my heart and thoughts,
this business. Though I could not take notice

confess I heard of it as in common with others. I must say, I have been able to obtain no fur-

up, as it is to me, I cannot accept of the things offered, unless I accept all. I have not been able to do so, because I have not seen the Instrument. The most I said in commendation of the Instrument, was, that it was a good one, and that it was a necessary ingredient. Nothing must make a man's conscience his servant; and really and sincerely it is not my duty to consent to any thing that you to alter their resolutions. This is all I have to say. I hope it will, and desire it may, be

it was resolved in the affirmative, by a majority

Cromwell for his Answer: but he desires further
April 7. The debate was renewed;

the parliament having lately presented their
petition; and the matters contained in that
in respect of that Advice; and again to de-
sire him to give his assent thereto."

"Mr. Speaker; No man can put a greater
value than I hope I do, and shall do, upon the
desires and advices of the parliament. I could
the parliament of these three nations: and if
a man could suppose it were not a parliament
wherein we have engaged. I say, surely it

at; and therefore I do most readily acknow-

that can fall into the hearts of men to desire,
or endeavour after; and at such a time when,
truly, I may think the nation is big with expect-
ing: I therefore must needs put a very high
esteem, and have a very reverend opinion of
any thing that comes from you, and so I have
had of this Instrument; and I hope so I have
been, if I flatter not myself, from a very honest

gress against all reason, should I make any
Advice. I would not lay a burden on
heast, but I would consider his strength to
bear it; and if you will lay a burden upon a

strength, I hope it will be no evil in me to

of them; and such a conscience have I had,
and still have; and therefore, when I thought
made that Answer; and am a person, and

duty at such a time as this, and upon such an
Mr. Speaker, it hath been heretofore, I think,
a matter of philosophical discourse, that great
places, great authority are a great burden. I
lie him to the discharge of it than assistance
from above; that it may very well require in

and plainly to you, I had, and I have, my hesi-
tations to that individual thing; if I under-
take any thing not in faith, I shall serve you

counsel: I am ready to render a reason of my
by better apprehensions. I think so
have deserved no blame, nor do I take

I as to duty another way. I would not

of King; against which Cromwell urged, 'That
be as fully answered under that of Protector.'

therem.—The rest of this month was almost

purpose, and afterwards the 6th; then the 7th,
at 11 in the morning, which was again deferred
to 5 that afternoon; when the Committee hav-

meeting the next morning.

Paper, we shall supply the deficiency from Mr.

and sent in a message to gen. Desborough, sug-

desired him to present to the Speaker: but he

That certain Officers of the Army had a peti-
tion to present to them: and every one sup-
posed, that they were conformable to their own, Cromwell's

have leave to present their Petition with their

the rest of the officers, to deliver it; which
when he had done, and the officers were with

'of the liberties of their country: that being
observed, in some men, great endeavours to
bring the nation again under their old serv-

'of those who were faithful to the public; that
countenance all such persons and endeavours,

This Petition was subscribed by 2 colonels, 7

or Cromwell were most surprised at this unex-

would suffer such a Petition to proceed so far,

at this time, the contents of it being to desire

'Answer to what had been formerly offered to
him; and therefore he insisted that the debate
of it might be put off, for the present."

of the Petition, went to meet the Lord Protec-

to them in these words:

Mr. Speaker; I come hither to answer that

in what they called their Petition. I confess,

much time. I am very sorry for that. It hath

it now. I have, the best I can, revolved the

that I think I shall not need to repeat any

the nation on a good foot, in relation to

[illegible][illegible]

the lord commissioner Fienes made a Speech,

by a free election of the people to serve in par-

in the house, by having been excluded for their

the door, with a Message from the Lords, they were ordered to be called in; when it appeared

and Hill; the former of whom delivered a Message to this effect: "I am commanded by the Lords, to desire of this house, that you

Address to the Lord Protector, That he will be pleased to appoint a Day of public Humiliation,

Answer thereto, by messengers of their own.

Protector, that, on the 25th, he sent a Letter,

him a meeting at the Banqueting-House, at 3 that afternoon: accordingly, they went up thither, at the time appointed, where the Pro-

with it any where else. Mr Whitlocke informed them of the necessity of their resolution to unity, and to the observance of their own rules laid down in the Humble Petition and Advice; because sir Arthur Haslerig

Jan. 28. The Speaker having made a report

Paper, concerning the State of the Public Mon- resolved, That a committee be appointed to

printed; also to communicate to them the nies; and to acquaint him, that the house

consideration. After which it was resolved by a majority of 92 against 84, that no one month.

Jan. 29. Mr. Nath. Bacon,* reported,

upon the Committee as a committee of the house of commons, but he not seen the Paper,

delivered to both the houses; and that he was

tain; and that he did not know, nor was satis-

ters of fact; but that of the particulars he did not remember four lines: that he had con-

and would give a timely account thereof.

from the other house; but came to no resolution, till the next day; and then only ordered, that the first thing to be considered should be the Appellation of the persons to whom the said Answer was to be given, but this matter not to be entered into till after a call of the

need that day and the next; when, at length, the pulse of the commons once more, sent a

*And in the discourse on this

and Bute, Maj. Daniel Redman,
Wm.
Col.
Sam.
A.
Merce,
John
Sir Andrew Ker.
Sir Js. Mac Dowel.
J. earl of Tweed. le.
John
Dr. Thomas Churges.
T.
Col.
J.
M.
Dr.
J.
Ralph King.
M.
Col. Francis Fowke.
Bandon & Kingsale,
Col.
J.
Chute, esq. who was fully approved of by the
house — At the same time a journey to the
next day.

The *Parliamentary Speeches of the*
als of any Speech made to both houses by the
Protector at this time; but we are told, by a
member of the parliament, that the house
sent the usher of the black rod to summon the
Vol. III.

appeared before him: and that he made, be-
" My lords and gentlemen; I believe there
which it hath pleased the All-disposing Hand
of God to make in the midst of us: I can
times, it had not been thus with us: and there-
fore it will become both you and me, in the
great God, possessor of heaven and earth, in
our ways, because of his judgments) so to ac-
of my father's government; a mercy after so
parts of it, as you well know, with many ene-
mies and great opposition; the archers, pri-
himself; he died full of days, spent in great
duty, neither was his natural strength abated;
them in great honour abroad, and in full peace
labours; and if the Lord hath still a blessing
bearing that place in the government that
I do, I thought it for the public good to
call a parliament of the three nations, now

* From the original edition, printed by
Henry Hills and John Field, Printers to the
Vol. III.

[illegible]

Let f and P be the functions defined by

Let f and P be the functions defined by

Let f and P be the functions defined by

• List of its members; viz.

[illegible][illegible]

between Japan and the Army Officers."

house till further order of parliament.

of it: and accordingly,
I do give you this

in the State.—A new Great Seal was ordered to be made, and a Committee appointed to in-

the house, one from the city of
the other from Southwark: they were asbed

[illegible][illegible]

"Mr. Speaker; We are commanded by the Old Testament, as well as the New, to love our neighbor as ourselves. If we have been a long time upon their hands, and no visible way can be seen to get them off, why and Saturday, Sunday, and week-day discharge of their trust, they thought fit not to neglect us, and I have concluded to pursue the Plan."

He then exhibited a Petition, which, when the Clerk was with him, a stand, and being called in again, the Speaker, by direction of the House, gave the under following Answer:

"I am commanded by the house to tell you, That, they have read your Petition, the Petition of the Poor, and have taken notice thereof, and have made answer thereto, as follows, To wit, That, as they found your affections before they came hither, so they find that as they are now returning. For the things said in the Petition, they are things of great weight; and, in any more things of great weight are lying

your Advice much love and affection: and in
of it: and accordingly,
I do give you very

ment of the Commerce of the East.

and religious liberties of the people of these

thereof, with a full and fixed resolution,

portunity to us, to open unto you a way for

you would be pleased to return to the exercise.

without a single person, kingship, or house of

evening at 5 of the clock : that, as well by let-

Insurrection; and do already fall to their
by some declaratory Votes of theirs forthwith
to

Lambert.] Aug. 20. A messenger was sent by George to the Duke of Burgundy, to inform him of his Victory; for which the Duke sent him a great sum of money, and ordered him to buy him a Jewel; and thus this

land with England; and the other for settling the Government on so solid a basis that it

house of the taking of sir George Booth, at
Newcastle, 1663.

Sept. 22 Nothing materially occurs till this day, when the Councils of the Province, some of the Order of the Knights of Malta, and others, are invited to dine after a day, the Duke visits the city with the Cardinal of Avignon, to do honor made to parliament by some Officers of the

field, and col. Cobbett, were ordered to bring the original Paper, or Address, intended to be presented to the Convention, and to deliver it to them.—Accordingly, in the afternoon,

of these Nations, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, &c. The Humble Petition and Proposals of the Officers of the Army, under the command of the lord Lambert, in the late Northern Expedition.' After reading this Paper, the house fell into a great debate about it; but growing late, it was ad-

suffered to go out without leave; the lobby
 was filled with people, and the doors were
 open. At 10 o'clock the session on
 the order of business was called to order.
 The first business was the reading of the
 minutes of the previous session. The first
 item on the agenda was a report from the
 committee on the petition of the
 following Resolution, "That this house doth
 resolve itself into a committee of the whole
 to consider the petition of the
 and dangerous to the Commonwealth." But a
 vote was taken, and the petition was
 referred to the committee on the petition

the house divided: when it passed in the nega-

day; and, by the subsequent proceedings, we
extremely jealous of their own Army at home,
in Scotland. The entry is thus; "Ordered,
That a Letter be prepared, to be signed by the
Speaker, to general Monk, in Scotland, taking

[illegible]

Mr. Speaker; I am ordered, by the general

[illegible]

their Petition was read; after which, the
S. of C. read the following Answer:

“ Gentlemen: The parliament hath read your Representation and Petition; and taking

widows, orphans, and maimed soldiers, to whom a way for satisfaction of the Arrears due to the officers and soldiers; and shall endeavour to bring the same to speedy effect: the next the 8th instant."

[illegible]

consideration the late Petition of the Officers of the Army; but after some debate, it was taken up in debating the affair; and, first, the

The Hon. R. G. S. TAYLOR said that it was
 not the object of the Association to do
 anything to prevent the sale of
 liquor, but to prevent the sale of
 liquor in the city of London.

[illegible]

taken, nor our faithful brethren of the N

taken, nor our faithful brethren of the N

thereof for the future; especially considering
understanding of each other; and therefore

whatsoever, is supreme authority: and, for our own Judgments upon our late actings; where-
last, we have, with all industry and faithful-
and your Affairs, and the
to a well-regulated Commonwealth, wherein
the heart and soul of people
and of known integrity, piety, and

quarters."

to model the government; and, first, they de-

clined to

the

named a Council of Ten; namely, Fleet-

is said before, Fleetwood chief commander,

low, and Rury, to be a Committee for nomi-

nating Officers of the Army; and, lastly, they

kept a Day of Humiliation in Whitehall

stitute, what they called A COMMITTEE OF

first thing they did, was to publish a Declara-

time, also, came a Letter from general Monk,

Army, declaring his dissatisfaction, and of those

Lenthall, the Speaker of the secluded Parlia-

"Right Honourable; Having received notice that there was a force put upon the Par-

liament on the 12th of this instant, I have sent

whether that force doth continue; for I am re-

solved, by the grace and assistance of God, as

a true Englishman, to stand to and assert the

liberty and authority of parliament: and the

and unanimous; and I doubt not but to give

a good account of this action, to you. I have,

constituted a Commissioner for the Govern-

Commonwealth is the only intent of my

heart; and I desire, if possible, to avoid the

upon them; and therefore cast about, with all

of such a storm. Some persons were sent to

consider of a form of Govern-

ment for the three nations, as a Common-

wealth. By a formal Order of State, they also

considered of a form of Govern-

ment for the three nations, as a Common-

wealth. By a formal Order of State, they also

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considered of a form of Govern-

ment for the three nations, as a Common-

wealth. By a formal Order of State, they also

pend on a mercenary army; and they were as

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[illegible]

with asterisms, at the end of this day's proceedings, a fine specimen of a comet was observed. Several other comets were seen at this time, but not in the way of display.

[illegible]

² From a single Pamphlet, intitled, "The

maintain upon you, and I would endeavour to re-
your house, and then you would be a full par-

$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 1.0$ (100%)
 $\sigma_{\text{min}} = 0.0$ (0%)
 $\sigma_{\text{avg}} = 0.5$ (50%)

ration, and I was confident you would adhere to it; but as for those gentleman secluded in

judgment; but to admit any members to sit in

not yet done in England. And although I said it not to them, I must say it with pardon.

c imposed, (with respect had to the security

or assumed to. I am the more par-

[illegible]

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n share in your civil or military power; of the
have had so severe experience.—I should say
something of Ireland and Scotland: Indeed

1959-1960

which I heard you intended to have done in a new dress, and I gave a new dress to the poor, but I never heard of it. I was so busy with the work of the church, that I could not find time to do it. I was so busy with the work of the church, that I could not find time to do it.

Officers of your Army there: their malice have

been sufficiently manifested. I dare affirm
that no man will ever again see a
man who has been so truly and bravely
and nobly as you have done.

serve much to be cherished; and I believe you

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

suitor to you. And truly, sir, I must see

institute near a year, to the ruin of man

The History of the Good Old Cause, from the Restoration of the King to the Revolution of 1688-1689.

MY SECRET

Good Old Cause

In a Letter from a Noble Lord to a Friend of the Cause.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

By a Noble Lord.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

Aur sacra fames?—

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

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men and others, as a reward of their fidelity to

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

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The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

of Peers and the King's most excellent Majesty,

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

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The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

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The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

The Hon. the Commons of Great Britain.

* The Ordinance itself will be found in

Mischief to be done. Mr. Edwards, the son of a wealthy merchant, was a young man of great talents, and was a member of the Society of Friends.

† **Francis Allen, a Goldsmith at St. Dunstons**, in London, was a young man of great talents, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a very good friend of Mr. Edwards, and was a very good friend of Mr. Edwards.

† **John Birch, Colonel**, afterwards a secluded Member of the Society of Friends.

† **Thomas Atterbury**, a young man of great talents, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a very good friend of Mr. Edwards, and was a very good friend of Mr. Edwards.

† **John Ash, a young man**, afterwards a secluded Member of the Society of Friends.

† **William Lyncough, Captain of a Troop of Horse**.

† **John Lyncough, a young man**, afterwards a secluded Member of the Society of Friends.

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† **John Lyncough, a young man**, afterwards a secluded Member of the Society of Friends.

turned the chapel into a kitchen.—A gaudy and a base coward.

† **John Blakston, a Shop-keeper in New-**

trust, but got himself returned a burgess for

14,000*l.* and 580*l.* was given to his brother

John, as was made appear before a committee,

man. He had also a coal-meter's place, worth

John Birch, colonel, afterwards a secluded

Member of the Society of Friends.

† **John Birch, colonel**, afterwards a secluded

Member of the Society of Friends.

† **John Birch, colonel**, afterwards a secluded

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Member of the Society of Friends.

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Member of the Society of Friends.

6. *Peromyscus maniculatus* (C. & B.)
Common. In colonies, and also in small numbers.
In the R. M. colony, Co. Keweenaw, Car-

1. *P. s. Perseus* (Linn.) in the
 P. s. *Perseus* (Linn.) in the
 P. s. *Perseus* (Linn.) in the

* He was the first of the Admirals of England.

[illegible][illegible]

... a man of small estate ...
... a Chancellor ...
... and ...
... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

Money raised at the time, though it was not
desired it.

I am a free, much indebted, poor, and
the present of your name, and the
other of the same;
I am a free, much indebted, poor, and
the present of your name, and the
other of the same;

Isabel (her son) to the care of Sister Mary, and a horse purchased one Chicago, Ill. made a fortune, and contributed to the Rev. Father's keep, quack, and practice, with the hope of making a bed in trust for the college.

So, further along the road, he asked his body to help him very early.

[illegible]

of his brother, the Earl of Derby, and went to a Meeting, and, by permission, preached, endeavored to move towards it, and got his sister, Catherine, and Sir Lewis (the late Sir Lewis) to the meeting, and to have himself. He was not in the Duke's Lodge.

1891-1892, Constable of Westmead.

The *du Barry* and *Riches du Barry* lived together, the former, finding a partner in the *du Barry*, the latter, as we have seen, in the arms of the latter. He was, to the end of his life, a faithful husband.

He was *FELs*, Steward of Stropney, worth
2000 per annum, and was made a knight
in 1412. He made haste to be rich, and was
in it during Constance's reign. He was the
destructive war, he was the victor's
ator-General to the two Princes, a very
one for the making of other knights
which his good lord made him know. He
lived, from nothing, in a few years, a
estate supposed to be worth 300000.

Sir H. J. I have received the
 letter of the 6th inst. and I am
 pleased to hear that you are
 well. I am in the best of health
 and hope to be able to visit you
 soon. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. H.

House, to have a negative voice against the Protector.

William Lenthall, of Lincoln's-Inn, a Counselor, worth 3000*l.* per ann. besides the Sale of Offices; Chamberlain of Chester in the earl of Derby's time, and then of the Duke of Devonshire's. He was a Commissioner of the Seal, worth 1000*l.* per ann. He was a Justice of the Peace for the mesne of Burford, with a stately house belonging to the lord Falkland, worth 500*l.* per ann. Oliver once made a sponge of him, and sold him to the Duke of Devonshire.

† **John Lisle**, Barrister of the Temple, Master of S. Crosses, in Dr. Lewis's place, being a place for a Divine, worth 800*l.* per ann. one of the six Commissioners of the Great Seal, worth 1500*l.* per ann. one of the King's Judges, afterwards became a Cromwellian, and swore Oliver to be Protector and magistrate. He was President of the Court of Justice, (so called) which tried sir Henry Slingsby, Dr. Hewit, &c. for treason against the Protector, and passed sentence of death against them.

† **Nicholas Love**, the son of Dr. Love, of Walsingham, M. S. Clerk of the Council at Lincoln's-Inn, was made one of the six clerks in chancery, in Mr. Penruddock's place, worth 1000*l.* per ann. one of the Council of State in 1651; a constant Rumper, one of his Sovereign's cruel Judges, and one of the abjurators against kingly power.

* **John Lenthall**, son to the Speaker, made one of the six clerks, worth 1000*l.* per ann. knighted by Oliver Cromwell; was a colonel of foot, and governor of Windsor-Castle.

† **Sir John Lenthall**, son to the Speaker, made master for the counties of Bedford, &c.

† **Sir Michael Livesey**, of the Isle of Sheppey, in Kent, heretofore a colonel under sir Wm. Waller, but a most notorious coward; a penurious swarthy man, who would sell his own hypocrite to the life, in voice and humble gesture. He was one of the six clerks in chancery, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Kent, and an eminent Rumper.

† **Henry Lawrence**, a Member of the Long Parliament, fell off at the Murder of his majesty, for which the Protector, with great zeal, declared. That a neutral spirit was more to

bring up of the Protector and a single Person,

them. He was thorough-paced, and one, no

he will he next is worth the enquiry.

ment; was all along of the Protector's Council,

said of his fitness, being such a man of principles, to be taken out of the Rump Parliament, to have settled a negative voice in that Other

* **Thomas Lister**, lieutenant-colonel, and deputy-governor of Lincoln.

† **Edmund Ludlow**, colonel, governor of Warrington, one of the king's Judges, a great fanatic, and had a great fortune in Ireland; but now is gone to seek his fortune abroad.

* **Thomas Moore**, Officer in the Custom-house, a Rumper, was governor of the Isle of Wight.

† **Henry Martin**, colonel of a regiment of horse, and a regiment of whores. He had a great share in the holy sisters, and take off from the Levellers. He had the reputation of a precious

years prisoner in the King's Bench for Debt, stewed upon the Bank-Side. He had several

manifested his loyalty to his Prince, and is a

† **Thomas Hammond**, of Surry, was lieutenant-colonel, and a promoter of his inter-

a great hand in bringing in all those whom

† *Colbert Malmington*, a lawyer, had given

and it is believed that he had a great hand with

• *Richard Norton*, colonel, and governor of

of Intelligence, by which, in a short time, he put himself in a parliamentary equipage of and paid his father's debts; but was afterwards

tude, was servant to the late king, and not only

for him; who, being also made Master of

some surnamed *sir Whimsey Mildmay*; a pestilent Republican, and a Rumper.

most Committees; a notable Commonwealth's

ment in a Single Person; therefore out of date

minority a petty goldsmith in the Strand, a very

most fit to be cajoled and wrought on,

of the malleable temper: he forsook his shop, shuffled himself into the camp, where, more by

• *Arthur Owen*, colonel.

Sir John Bourchier, of Yorkshire, a person of no great note, nor estate, till by his activeness and wits, he noddled fair, and caught a great number of men in Hell; where he may, in time, sup with his father Satan, having been a constant

† *Thomas Chalfoner*, also a Yorkshireman, eminent for his speech in the house, for the

himself; a man most virulently invective against

ment stickler for a Commonwealth.

een; he was there killed, having left a great

Judges, but one of those that signed the War-

party; who also was one of his Judges: a

† *Edmund Hurry*, late a poor &

in *Edmund Hurry's* & a me of

one of the Commonwealth-Makers of the

* *John Stephens* had 1000*l.* given him out of

and a constant Ramper.

* *Richard Salway*, once a Grocer's 'Prentice,

talker. He was a main man in the Committee of Safety; for which the Rump, when they gone Astray from the Good Old Cause; a major in the army, and a great purchaser.

* *Philip Skippon*, serjeant-major-general of the City of Bristol; a member of all the parliaments of his Other House; a forward man in the de-

a Lord of his Other House, had a great commission the lords commissioners of the treasury. He a great Ramper.

ter's man of Brunley, in Kent, at a very low

* *Robert Seaton* had 2000*l.* given him towards

† *William Say*, a lewd lawyer, dealt much

besides the profits of the Place; a bitter ene-

* *Peter Temple*, captain of a troop

To-ver, a year and a half lord mayor of Lon-

not yield ten shillings in the pound to his

* *Edward Popham*, colonel, afterwards

Francis Rous, provost of Eaton in 1

Council, and a Lord of his Other House.

per ann. hath bought a good pennyworth of

Edward Rossiter, colonel and general of all the Tower-Castle, but since a promoter of the na-

* *Sir Francis Russell*, colonel, brother-in-

* *Thomas Rainsborough*, Governor of Woodstock, Taunton, and once admiral of England.

the property
John Rol, merchant, had 1500*l.* given him,

Sir Thomas Trenchard had 1200*l.* given him: and he was a Member of the House of Commons, besides parliamentary courtesies; got the name of a great patriot; and was a great favourite of the people, for he was a great enemy to the court, and a great friend to the people.

John Trenchard, brother to sir Tho. Trenchard, but a better father-in-law. He was governor of Wareham, married two of his daughters to Mr. Bingham and Mr. Sydenham, procured them to be made Members of the House of Commons, and to be made free of his own trade.

Thomas Trenchard, the younger's Place in the House of Commons, was a great favourite of the people, and a great enemy to the court.

William Trenchard, brother to John Trenchard, was a great favourite of the people, and a great enemy to the court. He was a great friend to the people, and a great enemy to the court.

John Fen, colonel, governor of Windsor, was a great favourite of the people, and a great enemy to the court.

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Bulstrode Whitlocke, once a counsellor at law of the Middle-Temple, then a member of the House of Commons, was a great favourite of the people, and a great enemy to the court. He was a great friend to the people, and a great enemy to the court.

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at one time, and hath a good fleece, and heir to Lilly the astrologer.

Edward Whaley, formerly a woollen draper, or petty merchant, in London; where not long ago he was a great favourite of the people, and a great enemy to the court. He was a great friend to the people, and a great enemy to the court.

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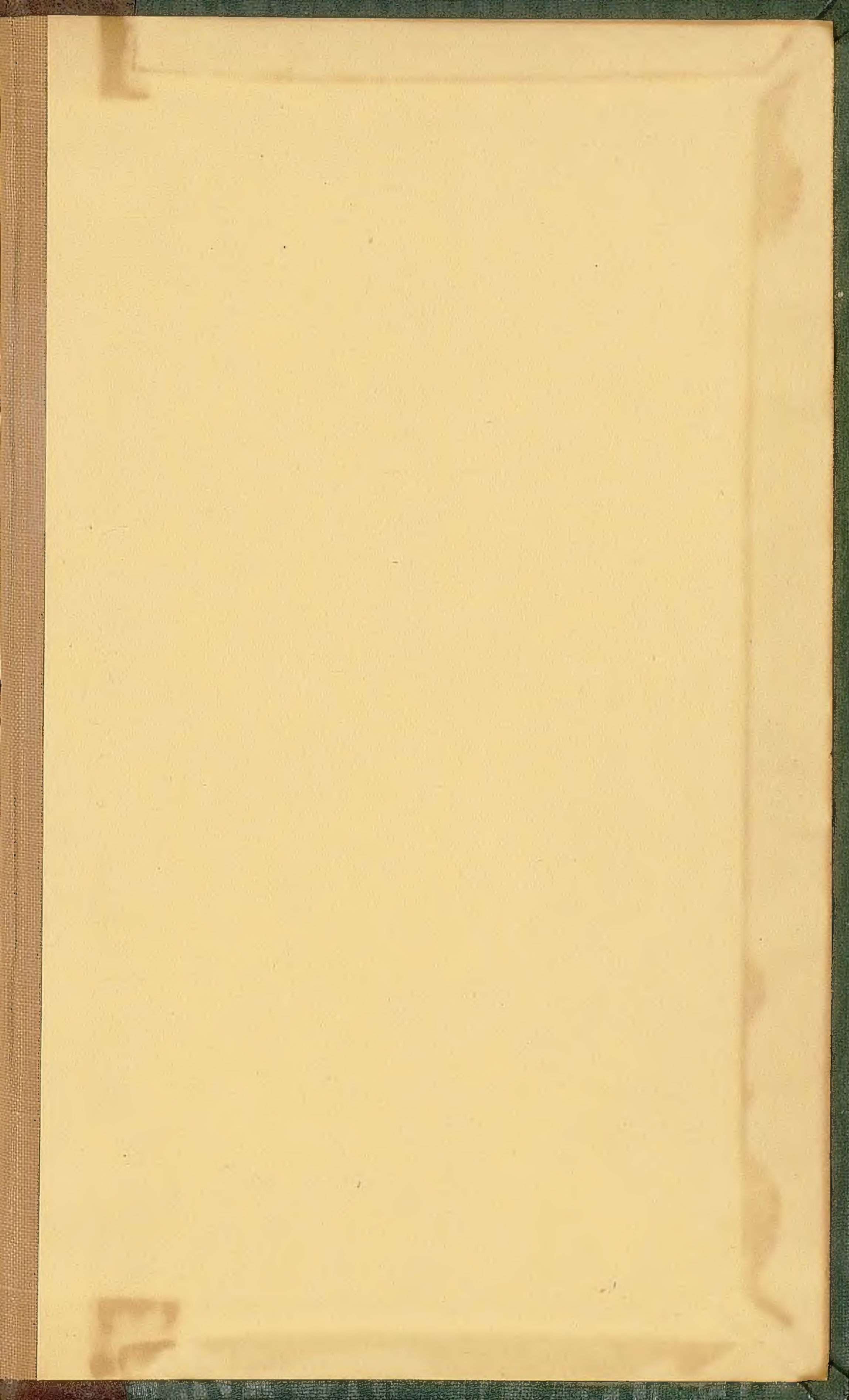
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COBBETT'S
PARLIAMENTARY
HISTORY

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1642-1660

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